CYCLES Invicta. Royal. West End. Special. Lenton. Hunber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES OF THE ROYAL BRAND Invicta. Royal. West End. Special. Lenton. Hunber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 126 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Homeward Sailings				
Maru Yokoshi	K. Ogawa	3,807	17th May	30th May
Maru Bombay	T. Morui	3,938	30th May	14th June
Maru Wakasa	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	6th June	21st ,,
Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	12th June	27th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoriye	3817.	10th June	17th June
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	2nd July
Takaoka Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July
Ceylon Maru	B. Matsukura	4905	12th July	27th July
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	26th July	10th Aug.
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei	6037	10th Aug.	25th Aug.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chief Steward.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 375.
Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER‡	
1st July,	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA‡	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA‡	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR†	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Plymouth.
†Through steamer from China.
NALDERA, MALWA, ARKUNDA } ‡Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Through steamer from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

1st June ..	MANELA	8,303
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June ..	NARKUNDA	16,118
20th June ..	MOREA	10,911
28th July ..	*NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
1st June	TARORA	E. & S. Africa.
1st ,,	BAMORA	Karachi & P'Guf.
2nd ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
2nd ,,	VARELA	Bussreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1228.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:— ...
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each. ...
Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ... 1,87,24,250
... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 December, 1921 ... Rs. 4,01,97,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31sa December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Maslipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Nagpore
Bezwada	Narayangunge
Bombay (Byculla)	Nasik
Bombay Mandvi	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Ootcammund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.	Peshawar
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmandry
Chandpore (Pay Office	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuddalore	Sholapur
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Hubli	Vellore
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizagapatam
Jalpaiguri	
Jubbulpore	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ... 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,285,000
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,285,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,900,000 $ 00— £5,327,000
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhae, Portalegre, Potiuao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra de Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguele, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Essuf Mansion, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, silverware, very rich plated ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room blackwood suite, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, Silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano by F. Hunelt and Sohn Stuttgart Germany, suitable for Indian climate, single and double bedsteads, mirror almrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and English ice boxes with refrigerator, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of C. F. Birley, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and sumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writing tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterfield sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils etc. etc
The property of M. C. Jiles, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE of about 9700 drawers flannel, 5000 drawers flannel hospital, 14200 sponges clay, 19996 pairs shoes munda, 8000 spine pads, 2800 waist coat paioo, 3230 kurtas flannel, 2904 ties red, 4080 collars, 3320 frocks for highlanders, 14178 pairs shoes rope sole, 20000 neck bands, 5250 carriers great coats, 24000 yards tape drab, 14400 yards tape newar (green and white), 2448 yards webbing cotton khaki, 31240 jackets heavy woolen, 21884 jackets light woolen, tasselled caps and mosquito nets, frocks gurkhas, pith hats, pyjamas flannel, razors, quelted waist coats, waist coats followers, tents paulins, caps R I M, foot bandages, jackets highlanders, waist coats leather, hose tops, puggrees, line cotton of different weights, pyjamas serge, pyjamas cotton, sutringes, rope with toggles, bags pen, sunshades, calico for dammerings, fez caps, cover nainsook blue, country shoes, Hindustani shoes, white felts, sheeting red, khaki serge, buttons horn black cloaks large, alluminium buttons in lieu of S N 1481 buttons sticks brass, khaki, covered with khaki leather, hooks brass universal shoulder pads, hooks and eyes brass, laces for boots, bags stable linen, cap comforters, pennons lances dixs identity green with cord, goggles for motor cyclists, housewives, mittens worsted, lace braid gold, bolster silk cotton, pillows, nets potato bath canvas, pillow hair, red linen tape bed pan covering cloth, used hospital mattresses, mattresses with kopak, surgical operating dark blue webbing woollen etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1922 at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the Colaba Depot (Old Army Clothing Factory). By order of the CONTROLLER (Sales) by Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
Quantities are subject to alteration and sales are subject to conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of Auction Sale. For inspection apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 116 PIECES BASIC STEEL JOISTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1922, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the open space of Messrs. Tulloch and Co. Barjorjee near "B" Godown, Wari Bunder.
By order of Messrs. H. A. Levy and Co. of Lahore and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
W—H/L—C/1594 Bombay made in Belgium—Ex. s.s. "STURMFELS."
116 pieces basic steel joists:—
48 pieces 5" by 3" 24"
39 pieces 5" by 3" 30"
29 pieces 5" by 3" 40"
weight 14 tons, 14 cwts. 3 quarts. 14lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days at the expense of the buyer.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms the following:—
By order of Messrs. The Indo-British Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Manibhai Maganlal, Proprietor, The Universal Mill Gin & General Stores Co. of Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Ex. s.s. CLAN MACKINNON.
I B C Bombay 8/10—3 cases Healds Counts 36, 40, 44, 48, 52.
By order of the Bank concerned.
6 cases Super Jute Twine each 41 8/12 doz. lbs. 400 packets No. 3aE, 24E, 5aE, 1½ oz. open.
116 drums chloride
3 drums chloride solid
9 drums magnesium
16 casks chloride of zinc.
1 case and 2 parcels felt filtering bags.
1 case satin ribbon.
1 case art silk lace etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of the office concerned:—
200 cases sardines.
6 cases Japanese netting of assorted colours.
42 pairs of ladies' shoes.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By the order of the Executors of the properties of the late Dr. A. Chiesa. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture of the late Dr. A. Chiesa.
Billiard table, cupboards, chest of drawers, marble figure, ice chest, sofa, hat stand, bookcase, carved table and chair, tent, gun case, tables, chairs, carpenter's tools, pictures, glassware, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1922.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied hat the is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. Over and above the yield on his funds, he also gets prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch,
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A., Ph. D.,
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES Pombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH
Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4227.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL CHANDALIERS CEILING FITTING LAMPS, ELECTRICAL LAMPS, TABLES BRACKETS ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, a fresh consignment of Electrical Lamps etc including.
30 Ceiling Electrical Chandaliers (Lumars) of Brass and bronze of 3-4-5 and 7 lights, complete.
7 Ceiling fitting Lamps of white shade.
24 Ceiling lamps of 4 lights.
1 Lot Electrical lamps.
1 Lot brackets of different sizes.
16 Table brackets with shades.
1 Bronze Hall lamp etc., etc.
The above will be on view four days before the date of sale and will be sold in convenient lots.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ENAMELLED JEWELLERY, SET WITH DIAMONDS, ORNAMENTS, OLD COINS ETC., ETC.

On Wednesday the 31st May 1922. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kekhushru Mancherji Hiramanek:—
7 Gold enamelled figures of horse, tiger and camel, etc., set with diamonds.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled kankavati with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds, 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works of sorts and sizes.
The above will be on view on TUESDAY.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 29th May, 1922.

HOTELS.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic:* "LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

MADRAS RACES.

THE PROSPECTUS for Nine Days Racing for 1922-1923 has been published and Three Days more will be published later in the Year. The date fixed are:—
EXTRA MEETINGS.
1st Extra Meeting—SATURDAY, 9th December, 1922.
2nd Extra Meeting—SATURDAY, 16th December, 1922.
MEETING.
First Day—SATURDAY, 23rd December, 1922
Second Day—WEDNESDAY, 27th December, 1922.
Third Day—MONDAY, 1st January, 1923.
Fourth Day—SATURDAY, 6th January, 1923
Fifth Day—SATURDAY, 13th January, 1923.
Sixth Day—SATURDAY, 20th January, 1923.
Seventh Day—SATURDAY, 27th January, 1923.
EXTRA MEETINGS.
3rd Extra Meeting—3rd February, 1923.
4th Extra Meeting—10th February, 1923.
5th Extra Meeting—17th February, 1923.
For Prospectus, apply,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Madras Race Club,
Guindy, Saidapet P. O. Madras.
C13199

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS throughout India to sell our mild and fragrant high class SWADESHI cigarettes. Terms most liberal. Apply personally THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 14, Hill Road, Bandra.
A R3807

WANTED—STATION MASTERS, GOODS CLERKS and BLACKSMITH for Overseas, none but experienced hands need apply to THE SERVICE SUPPLYING CO., Carnac Bridge, Kartiki Building, Bombay.
A R3819

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN COMPOUNDER for Zanzibar Dispensary. See personally with testimonials Mrs. ALBUQUERQUE, Prag Mahal, C Block, fourth floor, between 6 to 8 a.m. or 11 to 1 p.m.
A R3864

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for METALS and YARN, capable of extending business. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply to Box No. 8092, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3808

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras.
A C12903

RS. 100 to Rs. 200 per month are offered to fast and accurate Typists and Stenotypists, strong in English, able to type by touch system above 60 words a minute and write Shorthand 120 words a minute. Apply in person between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. on any week day. ADVERTISER'S DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE, 25, Waudby Road, opposite Bombay Gymkhana.
A 3858

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—Wanted an INDIAN LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Pattan in Kadi District. Pay from Rs. 150 per month to 300 per month according to qualifications. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A R13197

WANTED For the Central Hindu Colligiate Girls' School. (1). LADY PRINCIPAL, B.A., trained or B.A. with experience, on 175-15-250. (2). LADY ASSISTANT TEACHER, Inter, on 75-10-150. Provident fund benefits. Apply before the 15th June to The Head Master, Central Hindu School Benares City.
A C13153

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSTT. SURGEONS for the TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT on three years' agreement commencing salary Fl. 200 p.m. (equal to £20). None but the L.C.P.S., of the Bombay University need apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3873

SALARY, Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

MEERUT COLLEGE.

WANTED—AN M.A. IN PERSIAN AS Senior Professor of Persian and Arabic on Rs. 200—5—250 and an M.Sc., as Assistant Professor of Chemistry on Rs. 150—5—175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. All applications should reach the PRINCIPAL, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, by 30th June.
A C13064

WANTED URGENTLY—CANDIDATES for the following posts in the Sandur State. —1. An ASSISTANT SURGEON with an L.M. & S. Diploma for the State Hospital on a salary of Rs. 175 to 200 per month with free quarters. 2. A GRADUATE TEACHER with Physical Science for the Tara High School, Sandur on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. 3. One with knowledge of forestry for the post of a Chief Forest Officer in the State on a salary of Rs. 50 with horse allowance of Rs. 10 per month. A retired Range Officer of the British Service will be preferred. 4. A candidate for a Bandmaster post on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. N.B.—Applications should be sent to the DEWAN of the Sandur State.
A C13191

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle,.
B C13104

A THOROUGH EXPERT in Motor line, good experience SEEKS POSITION in Automobile firm as SHOW-ROOM ASST. SALESMAN or ASSISTANT FOREIGN. Communicate care Post Box 689, Bombay.
B R3837

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND DAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3746

TO LET—An up-to-date FLAT on Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVNE, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
C R3835

STABLES TO LET—To let Stables for hack victorias at Mazagon Love Lane, Mount Road. Apply to VIJPAR BHOJEE on the premises.
C R3867

ONE FLAT TO BE LET—At Bandra, one minute walk from station, House No. 12, Bhoiwada. For rent apply to M. ESSACK, No. 128, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3860

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND. 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW—Very valuable furniture by Roberts, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs Benjamins Cabinet, etc., property of M. J. Jiles, Esq., at Gymkhana Chambers. Fort Sale on MONDAY, the 29th May. BENNETT & Co.
R3445

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
264, Nagdevi Street.
Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
H

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

COTTON SEEDS

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREEDER, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O. via Manickganj, Dist. Dacca.
GA C12966

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—prrof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2), BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese-India, the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY—A nice shaped English CANOE VICTORIA by Windover. Apply CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, Fort.
R3861

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE.—One latest type DYEING AND BLEACHING PLANT, complete. Capable of treating five tons of cloth per day. Apply for particulars and price to Madhubhai Mills Ahmedabad.
K C13127

WANTED AT ONCE—Spindles secondhand, with all machinery, ring, frames or mules. Apply to Box No. 8107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3176

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13168

FOR SALE.—HALF COTTON PRESS and Hydraulic steam Engine with 8 pumps Hedgart Type. Both machinery working in good order. Apply to MORESHWAR RAOJI, Secretary, The New Akot Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd. Akot, Berar.
K C13171

FOR SALE—10 Ton Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3852

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts, A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 30, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—25 different unused Austrian Republic, containing latest issues 4 as. 25 diff. unused Germany containing latest issues 6 as. Write for interesting new lists of packets etc. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L R13177

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3826

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3837

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay. New students enrolled daily for Bookkeeping, Accountancy and general Commercial Courses. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application.
M R37

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE ACADEMICAL & SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE of FINE ARTS 21, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay—Prof. B. G. KOTHARE, B.E.A.F.A. (Milan) undertakes the training of students in Drawing, Painting, sculpture and architecture on upto date scientific lines as a Mission work to spread the light and culture of fine arts amongst his countrymen. All kinds of artistic and Commercial Works of art undertaken Private Tuitions arranged. Class for Italian language held thrice a week. Charges moderate.
R3849

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OH! MUSIC LOVERS—Here is everything you want, then why hurry! Drop a card! You get good Pianos and other Musical Instruments and repairs of all sorts at very cheap rate. H. D. PANVELLIWALLA, Contractor Building, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
N R3868

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS D.C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3536

FOR SALE—A large stock of WATER-PROOF CAPES with hoods. DURABLE AND SMART. The ideal water-proof for Motor Drivers, Cycle Boys and Office Peons. QUALITY and DURABILITY. Not obtainable anywhere East or West for the price. Rs. 10 each. Apply to BREWIN BROS., 2nd Floor, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
N F

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Old newspapers of "Sanj Vartaman", "Jam-e-Jamshed", "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Chronicle" at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund (28 lbs.). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
P C13080

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS and PARTNERS for Lucrative Business. Apply to Box No. 8108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3876A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WRITE for samples of high-class hand-made Cossi Silk to Messrs. DEY GHOSH and SONS, Silk Manufacturers, S. 10/55, Benares Cantt.
T R8705

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

POSTAL RATES FROM 24th APRIL.

TWO and a half tola weights to be had separately or along with our Letter-weighing Scales.
THE "SPARLING" PATENT LOCK-WORKE. No. (5786—f-m) 24s per
Advt. Dept.,
Z C13181

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

KASHMIR NOVELTIES.—Write to MESSERS BECKET AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir, for Papier Machie, Wood carving, Embroidery, Ladies Hand-bags, Namdas, Kashmir Tweeds, Fur and necklaces of precious stones.
T C13128

INFORMATION.—If you pleased to do the independence work or service you should write us for the samples and management of work at the following address To, Messrs, h. MEVARI and BROTHERS, Mahomad Wadi, Baroda.
R3644

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

has now REMOVED to the late Surplus Stores building at the Prince of Wales Museum opposite the Army and Navy Stores and is known as the UNIVERSAL AUCTION and SALES DEPARTMENT. New goods of every description.

A Visit will convince you. Auction from 5-30 p.m. to 12 p.m. Sales Dept. open all day.

HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL,
NAINI TAL. U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor. Telegrams "COMFORTS". Naini Tal
C13001

MADRAS BRAHMIN LODGE.
PAREL.

THE ABOVE LODGE will REMOVE from Noble House, Parel to GASWALLA BUILDING, 1st Floor Parel, opposite tram line, on WEDNESDAY the 31st May, 1922. BEST ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE CHARGES. Rooms very convenient. The proprietor shall feel obliged if complaints are brought to his notice who will personally look into them.
M. S. S. IYER,
Proprietor
Parel, 24th May, 1922. 13194

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPPARAM
8, Nandibagan Lane, P O. Salkhia.
(HOWRAH.)
P.S. Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.
PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. G. T. MODY, D. O. (Oxon.) M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, has REMOVED his Consultation Rooms to BIBLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone 6094.
Consulting Hours 3 to 6 p.m.
R3804

NOTICE

TO BE SOLD—A jewellers and curios shop with the furniture contained therein at Colaba Causeway. Meet or write to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C13145

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR in Physics and Assistant to the Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, for the College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Science, a Master of Science or a Master of Arts, having a special knowledge in Physics and practical experience in teaching work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 150-10-200 efficiency bar 10-250. The starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. The first year will be on probation. Confirmation will depend on good and satisfactory work.

Working hours are six to seven hours daily on working week days (four hours on Saturdays). The duties consist of Instructions to the College and Workshop Classes in Practical and Experimental Physics and Elementary Technical Electricity.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 5th June 1922.

C. GRAHAM SMITH,
For Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 23rd May, 1922. C13181

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.
The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid.
C13064

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th May, 1922. C13195

WARNING TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS

LOST by our Agent Mr. P. J. Kohiyar, Bombay, 1 Order Book, 1 Price List and 18 Sample Books. Dealers, beware of fraudulent canvassers presenting samples without letter of Authority from us in our Printed Form, bearing our Stamp and Signature.
THE KERALA WEAVING CO.,
Cannanore (Malabar).
C13059

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, has been declared and will be payable at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after Tuesday, the 30th May, 1922, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 15th May, 1922.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th May, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1922. C12942

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.

AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C13040

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after Sub-clause XIII of clause 3 thereof, namely:

XIII (A). To subscribe for, acquire, and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by this Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after Sub-clause XIV thereof, namely:

XIV (A). To subscribe for, acquire and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by this Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th day of May, 1922. C13198

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificates of the above Company No. 1948 and 1949 of Rs. 250 each standing in the name of U. Raghavendra Rao of Bandra, and No. 1602 of Rs. 250 standing in the name of Shankar L. Kalhanpurkar of Bombay have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claims in respect of these shares should be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buriding, 3, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, failing which duplicate certificates will be issued to the abovementioned persons.

N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1922. 13200

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, Andheri, offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design for a Market on the site of the existing Market at Andheri. Designs must be accompanied by detailed estimates of cost not to exceed Rs. 24,000. Designs with estimates must be sent to the Chairman, Patil Hall, Bandra, before the 31st July, 1922. Further particulars can be obtained by interview with the Chairman at the above address.

H. FLEMING,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Andheri.
C13195

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, 1st Battalion "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles, which he offers for sale. Samples of items 1 to 10 can be inspected in this office and of the remaining items in P.M.E. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1922, stating the quantity of each, tenderers are prepared to purchase and the rates.

Offers will hold good for one month.

Articles.	Approximate quantity available
1. Hops	lbs. 70
2. Cao	lbs. 50
3. Curry powder	lbs. 100
4. Vinegar	Galls. 32.1/2.
5. Boyril 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz., bottles	lbs. 700
6. Essence of chicken 2 oz. and 3 oz. tins	lbs. 21.1/2.
7. Essence of mutton 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. tins	lbs. 522
8. Mellins food 3 lbs. tins	lbs. 10
9. Tamarind	Mds. 3.1/4.
10 Oil lubricating Vaccum "E" for motor cycles	Galls. 723
11. Oil, linseed boiled	Galls. 50
12. Bricks, bath	No. 56
13. Drums aluminium in crates	No. 6
14. Sheets brass	lbs. 24
15. Syphons	No. 140
16. Syphon cases	No. 24

(Sd.) W. E. McNAMARA,
Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Coy.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 26th May, 1922.
T A C13154

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re ESTATE OF HENRIETTA WIMBRIDGE .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Henrietta Wimbridge, Widow, late of 174 A. Ladbroke Grove, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on the 12th June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 27th April, 1922, to Edgar Meredith Lane Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Mary Anne Field, cousin of the deceased, and the Public Trustee in England, the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King, King, and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1922.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C12962

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Appolo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS SET IN FINE WHITE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS, DEEP COLOURED EMERALDS, FINE WHITE AND ROUND PEARL NECKLACES AND BANGLES, ETC., ETC.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A golden opportunity to jewellers and the other buyers.

Under instructions from the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Messrs. VORA & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned jewellery, on account and risk of one Mr. Thakorlal Devchand, the Mortgagor.

Rings set in diamonds, emeralds and rubies, earings, ear tops, carry pins, button suit, pearl necklaces and bangles, bracelet, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE. No. 3455

One Week only

TO-DAY, at
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

The William Fox Super-Production

Featuring

Theda Bara

AS

Cleopatra

IN

"THE REIGN OF THE CAESARS"

—POPULAR PRICES—

Bombay's popular Picture Rendzvous

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus,—Grant Road.
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30
THIS WEEK
OUR SPECIAL SELECTED PROGRAMME
A serial, a complete drama and a Comic.

(1) LORD DAMBY'S JEWELLS

a powerful detective drama in 3 reels. It is very interesting to see a clever gang being outwitted by a clever detective.
Also further two episodes of our popular wonder serial.

WHIRLWIND

and a roaring comedy.

A Tale of Romance, Mystery, Love, Hate and Revenge!

"SIRENS OF THE SEA"

(6 Reels)

A Magnificent Universal "Jewel" Production, featuring Louise Lovely, Carmel Myers and Jack Mulhall.

The Programme includes the latest Universal International Magazine and a one-Reel Comedy "Heart Breakers"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum.

FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
IT COMMENCES TO-DAY

The most exciting and novelty serial ever produced by VITAGRAPH.

VEILED MYSTERY

Faturing
The world famons serial stars.

ANTONIO MORE NO AND PAVLINE CURLEY.

See the FIRST INSTALMENT full of gripping situations and thrilling climaxes

P. N. This serial is also shown at ALEXANDRA CINEMA: BYCULLA.

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Third Week
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland and Marguirete Courtot
See this astounding mystery serial! It will keep you at fever pitch of excitement. Breath—Catching-Sensational-Adventures.

Episode, 7th, In the Dead of Night
" 8th, Sumggled Aboard.
" 9th, The Kingdom of Decoit.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage,
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAORAO BHOSALE
will Stage at
Grand Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay,
on
Monday, 29th May, 1922 at 3 p.m (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly. 9-45.
TWO STUPENDOUS FILM ATTRACTIONS
TO-DAY MONDAY 29th
The First of the World's Super-film.
GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO'S
Great Cinema Opera
"CABIRIA"
A Romantic Story of the 3rd. Punic Wars Produced on a Scale of Magnificence by the finest Italian Studios which has never been Equalled.

TUESDAY 30th & WEDNESDAY 31st.
The Wildest Harum Scarum, Jolliest and at times pathetic figure of the Screen.
MARY PICKFORD.
MARY PICKFORD.
in her second picture from her own studio
" THE HOODLUM "
" THE HOODLUM "

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Madan Theatres, Ld., presents
" EAST LYNNE. "
" EAST LYNNE. "
with Edward Earle and Mabel Ballin.
You owe it to
YOUR MOTHER
YOUR WIFE
YOUR DAUGHTER
YOUR SWEETHEART
to take her to see
"East Lynne"
An Absolutely New Production
SUPPLIED BY PATHE CINEMA

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.
Tremendous and Instantaneous Success of
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
" HURRICANE HUTCH "
" HURRICANE HUTCH "
" HURRICANE HUTCH "
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King
Acclaimed by the Enormous crowds that saw the Picture on Saturday and Sunday as the Biggest Thriller seen in Bombay for a Long Time.
THIS WEEK THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
THIS WEEK THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
THIS WEEK THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 4-30 P.M.
Please Note that this Serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON SHOUD NOT BE confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and is absolutely
PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

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We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubstors, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass-wares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
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Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

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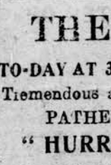

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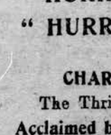

DRILL

SOLE IMPORTERS:
The London Eastern & American Trading Co,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Malabar and local rain in Upper Burma, Central India west with few falls in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, north Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces. Chief amounts:—Victoria Point two inches, Tavoy one and half, Moulmein three quarters, Akyab, Maymyo one, Monywa two, Sambalpur three quarters, Rawalpindi a quarter, Murree three quarters, Mount Abu, Calicut one and Cochin one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease in extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north and in defect at Ambala. Temperature was below normal at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature was below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.18in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded there and at Karachi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and Jodhpur and in defect at Jacobabad. Temperature was below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 0.21in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Indore humidity is in excess. Day temperature was lower than usual at Bhuj and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Khandwa humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and Mormugao and at the latter station humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Nizamabad and Bijapur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and locally in the Madras Deccan, Central India West, southwest Rajputana and the north Punjab. Cochin reports 1.31in and Mount Abu 1.18in. Skies are heavily clouded in Malabar but have cleared over most of the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Temperature was below normal in the Punjab and Rajputana. The sea remains rough at Colombo.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and a few falls are probable in Madras and Mysore.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th May 1922.

Monsoon conditions persist in lower Burma and have extended feebly into upper Burma. Conditions remain favourable for thundershowers in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Kumaon hills and west Rajputana and local in upper Burma, Bihar, the north and east Punjab, Central India West and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces plains and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Diamond Island four; Toungoo two; Bassein, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Lashio Darjiling one; Burdwan two; Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga a half; Gorakhpur one; Mussooree; Pookee, Neemuch, Simla, Khushab a half and Trivandrum one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..				..		
Do. 26th ..	91.1	80.2	53	..	11.97	+1.22
Jask ..	98.9	79.0	67	..	5.72	+1.66
Muskat ..				..		
Do. 26th ..	105 8	87.8	09	..	1.98	—1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	100.0	82.6	47	..	1.88	—0.14
Rawalpindi ..	95.1	84.6	69	0.30	12.89	+0.79
Lahore ..	96.8	72 9	53	..	1.70	—2.80
Hissar ..	101.9	76.6	30	..	1.34	—1.89
Ambala ..	104.6	76.4	24	..	2.79	—3.77
Delhi ..	95.4	77.4	40	..	0.85	—3.08
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	104.7	80 8	37	..	0.90	—1.56
Mainpuri ..	104.3	79.3	41	..	1.05	—2.06
Jhansi ..	105 0	81.8	36	0.02	1.38	—0.82
Cawnpore ..	105.6	84.5	38	..	2.86	—0.28
Allahabad ..	99.1	84.4	46	..	1.58	—1.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	110.2	88.3	28	..	2.60	+1.28
Karachi ..	93 4	80.8	80	..	1.49	+0.21
Ajmer ..	96.8	77.0	39	..	0.18	—1.2
Jalpur ..	100.6	76.4	40	..	0.57	—1.60
Kotah ..	104 2	85.6	30	..	0.05	—1.82
Mount Abu ..	88.4	64.0	73	1.18	2.62	—0.80
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95.6	78.7	75	..	0	—0.62
Dwarka ..	89.7	82.2	71	..	0	—0.84
Veraval ..	87.1	82.2	93	..	0.04	—0.47
Rajkot ..	104.0	80.0	66	..	0	—0.67
Bhavnagar Para ..	106.0	81.2	56	..	0	—0.68
Surat ..	96.	81.4	58	..	0	—0.51
Ahmedabad ..	106.2	81.9	62	..	0	—0.50
Deesa ..	104.2	80.2	63	..	0	—0.69
Neemuch ..	99.1	76.2	40	0.21	1.09	—0.15
Indore ..	103.1	78.1	73	..	0.36	—1.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	105.7	84.1	36	..	2.41	—1.06
Saugor ..	104.2	81.4	33	..	2.03	—0.80
Hosangabad ..	103.7	79 6	51	0.05	3.40	+1.04
Khandwa ..	105.8	80.8	54	..	2.29	+0.04
Akola ..	106.2	8 .5	43	..	2.33	—1.04
Amraoti ..	106.2	82.8	45	..	0.58	—2.14
Nagpur ..	105 7	76.8	58	..	0.70	—2.99
Chanda ..	109.4	84.2	36	..	1.38	—2.62
Raipur ..	110.8	85.1	36	..	1.25	—2.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	93.2	82.4	70	..	0	—6.97
Ratnagiri ..	90.1	81.1	60	..	1.59	+0.24
Marmugoa ..	91.1	82 2	66	..	2.95	+0.25
Karwar ..	91.7	81.9	76	..	5.99	+2.51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	103.6	76.9	56	..	1.05	+0.23
Ahmednagar ..	95.6	70.4	47	..	3.08	+0.79
Poona ..	9 .4	70.9	59	..	3.70	+1.87
Sholapur ..	104.	75.2	55	..	7.89	+5.02
Bijapur ..	99.0	71.9	57	..	7.99	+4.85
Belgaum ..	90.3	68.2	71	..	8.53	+3.58
Aurangabad ..	101.0	74.0	57	..	2.60	+0.25
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	100.4	72.4	39	..	2.60	+0.22
Hyderabad ..	100.7	70.5	54	..	7.18	+5.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.7	77.8	77	1.60	11.58	+2 86
Calicut ..	89.0	76.6	85	1.31	16.18	—0.43
Cochin ..	92.7	72.4	67	0	8.32 62	+1.14
Colombo ..	86.1	0 5	78	0 05	43.29	—4.48
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	110.8	4.2	49	9.21	4.25	—4.37
Bellary ..	99.8	72.1	65	..	5.45	+0.42
Cuddapah ..	105.2	81.9	88	0.02	4.47	—2.49
Madras ..	107.2	82.5	40	..	0.92	—13.42
Bangalore ..	93 2	68.1	66	..	0.74	+0.72
Coimbatore ..	89.7	73.0	76	..	12.12	—2 53
Trichinopoly ..	100 5	81.1	61	..	12.49	—1.51
Negapatam ..	102.6	82.9	59	..	14.22	—19.80

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.
S S Wye Valley, Barren, Rangoon
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh
S S Linga, Fitt, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

May 27.
S S Clan Macvicar, Phillips, Tuticorin
S S Grelhead, Holt, Durban
S S C/Dunkirk, Seabourne, Rangoon etc.
S S Urlana, Colebourne, Calcutta
S S British Fern, Buck, Mahomerah.
S S Helios, Brander, Bangkok

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Silkworth for Europe Ports.
Steamer Walton Hall, Hamburg.
Steamer Ferrara for Bushire etc.

S S Wye Valley:—The steamer Wye Valley, 2410 tons, Captain Barren, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain Cammack arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linya, 957 tons, Captain Fitt arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, yeneral cargo and passengers.

S S Grelhead:—W & A Graham and Company's steamer Grelhead, 2,602 tons, Captain L Holt sailed on Saturday for Durban with ballast.

S S C/Dunkirk:—W & A Graham and Company's steamer C/Dunkirk, 3,759 tons, Captain F Seabourne sailed on Saturday for Rangoon etc. with same bottom cargo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain E Colebourne, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta etc. with general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S British Fern:—Shaw Wallace and Co's steamer British Fern, 3,389 tons, Captain W Buck sailed on Sunday for Mahomerah with a general cargo.

S S Helios:—F F Campbell & Company's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Brander sailed on Sunday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

IMPORT.

May 27.

S S Honululu Maru from Japan Agents—Osaka Shosen Kaisha—30 bags coffee; 200 cask red lead; 29 case peppermint crystal; 400 case cassia; 5 bale cassia; 290 case glass bangles; 67 case glass beads; 375 case glassware; 10 case gum copal; 10 case gum benjamin; 153 bundles gum benjamin; 1747 case matches; 25 case soap; 26 packages copra; 201 bags areccanuts; 1762 bags betalnuts; 37 bags cardomoms; 12 bags nutmegs; 16 bags pepper; 1650 bags sugar; 50 bags sugarcandy; 16 chest tea; 25 h c tea; 1 case cotton; 3 case cotton yarn; 421 bale cotton yarn; 235 bale cotton shirting; 262 bale cotton sheeting; 75 bale cotton drill; 25 case cotton drill; 30 case raw silk; 67 case silk waste; 3 case spun silk; 19 case silk goods; 23 bale silk piecegoods.

S S Parvati from Badagara and Cannonore Agents East India S N Co Ltd —777 bags cocoanuts; 1516 bags copra.

S S Gondia from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—2890 case candles; 1 case anilina dye; 191 case cutch; 895 bags chola; 113 bags oorid; 150 bags peas; 83946 bags rice; 180 bags wheat; 90 bars pig lead; 30 cask lubricating oil; 530 case joggery; 3 bundles tea; 3 bales cotton yarn; 1 case cotton piecegoods; 20 bundles jute gunnies; 2 case tobacco; 8 case cigars.

EXPORT.

May 27.

S S China for London—60 cwt mangosliced in brine N K Jussawala; 461 cwt condiments D D Framjee and Co; 175 cwt gum arabic M Jafarbhoy; 18 bundles fox skin cat skin martin skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bale sheep skin A A Peerbhoy.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—1200 tons manganese ore King King & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—67 bale wool Lyon Lord & Co; 45 bale wool E D Sassoon & Co; 100 bale wool V Oomersey; 2002 cwt myrabollams P Mathooradass & Co.

S S Castalia for Hull—1000 cwt cottonseed Birla Bros.; 1000 cwt groundnutcake Birla Bros.

S S Castalia for Antwerp—100 bale hemp C Peraj & Co; 50 bale cottonfly C Peraj & Co.

S S Trevean for London—18 bale woolen carpet Grindlay & Co; 37 cwt gum kadaya S P manand.

S S Trevean for Hamburg—3 case kamalpowder Kemp & Co; 31 cwt gum arabic P Kooverjee & Co: 30 bale hemp C Peraj & Co; 150 bale cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bale cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Treneglos for Genoa—5000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co; 2000 cwt gingelly seed Strauss & Co; 2001 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon & Co: 2002 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2700 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 110 bale cotton R D Tata & Co.

S S Treneglos for Antwerp—4000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co.

S S Treneglos for Genoa in transit—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Hungaria for Venice—75 bales silk waste, R Bossi

S S Copo-de-monte for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Woodfield for Dunkirk—410 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Walton Hall for Rotterdam:—4074 cwt crushed bones, Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo Chilian for Hull:—790 cwt c. myrabolams, P. Mathooradass and Co.

S S Anglo Chilian for Antwerp:—205 bales cotton flv, S. Gordhan and Sons.

S S Dunera for Shanghai5200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Honolulu Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Chakrata for Kobe—11 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	30	m 1 0	26 10	30	m 7 12	15 1
		2 14	13 9		8 19	18 6
W	31	m 1 54	26 5	31	m 7 53	15 9
	J'ne	2 45s	28 4	J'ne	8 52	18 9
Th	1	m 2 47	25 11	1	m 8 43	16 9
		3 33	27 8		9 33	19 10
F	2	m 3 4	25 4	2	m 9 42	17 10
		4 26	27 1		11 7	18 9
S	3	m 0 4a	22 9	3	m 5 21	5 8
		11 49a	27 1		5 58a	18 2
S	4	m 0 41a	29 1	4	m 5 58	14 8
					6 38a	19 2
M	5	m 0 28	27 1	5	m 6 35	14 8
		1 10a	29 1		7 18a	18 2

The Joy of Frait Jellies.

The health-giving juice of stewed fruit combined with Corn Flour in the form of a delicious jelly is most refreshing.

When other foods make no appeal, such a dish cannot fail to tempt the flagging appetite.

Prepare as for a blancmange, using the fruit juice instead of milk.

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

is the purest obtainable.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B. A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten-years, your longevity methods of prolonging ngevity to read the full Annual Life Read-g and Character Reading of everybody, etc., It also contains God Siva's method of telling uture events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 1. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

TO AVOID PAIN AFTER EATING.

Thousands who have tried it say that the surest away to avoid pain and discomfort after eating is to take two or three tablets of Bisurated Magnesia after each meal. This prevents food fermentation and the resultant formation of gas and acid, and enables even the worst dyspeptic to eat almost anything without the slightest danger of distress to follow. If pain has already started, or in cases of acute indigestion, Bisurated Magnesia acts almost instantaneously, usually bringing complete relief in five or six minutes. If you want to enjoy your meals as you did in childhood get a package of Bisurated Magnesia tablets and take as directed. The chances are 100 to 1 that you'll soon be telling your friends that Bisurated Magnesia is the finest thing in the world for indigestion. Try it and see for yourself, but waste no time on useless substitutes: get 'genuine' Bisurated Magnesia, every package of which bears the name of the makers. BISMAG LIMITED, clearly printed thereon.

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FORT-REVIVER

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A LIQUEUR PAR EXCELLENCE
PIQUANT.
REFRESHING.
WHOLE SOME.

Obtainable at all leading stores.

Wine merchants and chemists.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

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Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
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BOMBAY No. 2.

WANT
to be profitted by
W. CANNING'S
Polishing, Plating and Laoquring materials ! Sufficient Quanty always in stock, can be had at the lowest rate in India.
Luster @ Rs 11-10-0 per doz.
Nickel salt @ Rs. 0-13-0 per lb.
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BRAND NEW
QUALITY CARS
AT EXCEPTIONAL PRICES.
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CITROEN.
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NEW
WATER PROOF COATS
FROM
Rs. 12 to 30 each
WHERE ?
don't you know your old friend
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189, HORNBY ROAD
FORT.
BOMBAY
Supplier to the Government and Railways
The Cheapest and the Best
for
New Water Proof Coats
Buy to-day
Else Prices will increase

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, May 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East India	400
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid Americans Spot	11 84
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	20 58
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	20 22
closing time.) Jan.	19 92
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	20 09
Oct.	19 73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	..
June	..
July	11 59
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	11 34
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 13
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	11 77
June	11 66
July	11 62
August	11 55
September	11 47
Oct.	11 40
November	11 32
December	11 26
January	11 21
February	11 16
March	11 12
April	11 08

Tone :—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	17 75
June	17 80
July	17 85
Aug.	18 00
Sept.	18 10
Oct.	18 20
Nov.	18 35
Dec.	18 40
Jan.	18 50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 26th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 15
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
M. G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 26th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	62,000
" Imports	66,000
" Stock	918,000
Actual Weekly Sales	60,000
Water Twist	1/7 1/2
Printers cloths	37/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 25th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	22,000
" " to Continent	3 000
Futures at New York July	20 35
" " " Oct.	20 08
" " " Dec.	19 95
" " " Jan.	19 81
Spot Cotton at New York	21 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 00
Futures at New York July	19 93
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 56
Fair Rio Office (No 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 26th.

Future at New York	July	20 83
	Oct.	20 44
	Dec.	20 29
	Jan	20 15

Liverpool, May 26th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May	11 77
	July	11 62
	Oct.	11 40
	Jan.	11 21

London, May 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 25 32 Steady
Bar Gold	2 4 13/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 25th.

Rates 3%	67 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 5 8
" " 2 months hence	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—China bought Continent sold Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3 4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 25th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. May-June Sellers	54/9
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	54 3
Australian 52 lbs. May Buyers	56 9

Tone :—Quiet

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 19 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Quiet	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed :—May-June Sellers	£ 18 3/8
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	£ 19 1 4

Tone :—Higher prices Nothing doing.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3, 4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	58 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 114 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	7 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :—Steadier after easier. Fair business

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/3
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	18 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19 4 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

May 27.

To-day Reuter reported 48 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach July August at Rs. 522½ and gradually eased to Rs. 518 on selling by Japanese houses. From this level it improved to Rs. 521½ on some scattered buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 520½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 521. Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 441½ and declined to Rs. 437 on Japanese houses selling. It then advanced till Rs. 440 and remained Rs. 439½ at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened to-day at Rs. 454 and went up to Rs. 457 on buying by offices. After fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 455 F G M G Bengal July was Rs. 375 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the inquiry was moderate by local mills for nice Berar cotton and about 3,000 bales were sold.

The Marwari bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed on Monday for public holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 27th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	517 1 2
Fully Good Bengal	July	372
Fine Oomra	July	437
" "	Sept.	454
Southerns	July/August	500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 26th May 1922.

		Bales.
Cotton	9831	Bales.
Wheat	20777	Owts.
Linseed	19563	"
Rape, etc.	2835	"
Gingelly seed	1182	"
Poppyseed	387	"
Groundnuts	2207	"
Castorseed	1676	"
Rice	142292	"
Myrabollams	205	"
Cottonseed	22346	"
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	4382	"
Juwar	774	"
Masur	272	"
Barley	3788	"
Bajra	2919	"
Coal	7520	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27th.

Bombay.	Market rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11 16
Bank Demand	1-3 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 15-16
Fox Demand	316
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	281
Japan	162 1, 2
Singapore	178 1 2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 27th—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	65 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	68 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	15 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 2 0	14 10 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	80 0 0	18 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	70 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowraseed	8 0 0	— —
Barley	44 0 0	— —
Castorseed	55 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Read	38 0 0	5 10 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat-May	9 13 3
Wheat-Aug-Sept.	10 4 0
Linseed May	15 4 6
Linseed Sept	16 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPOR

May 27.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27-3-6
Bars gold forward 27-3-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27-0-6
Bars silver ready 95-12-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 95-14-6
Bars silver 2nd settlement 95-4-9

EXCHANGE.

B C Rates :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32
Tone of exchange—steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 316
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 336.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 326
Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347
London gold ready sh 93-5
London silver ready d 36-10
London silver forward d 36-10
Tone of silver—quiet—steady. Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.45
French Exchange Frcs 48.80
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 52.90
Italian Exchange Frcs 84.70
German Exchange Mrks. 1800
Prague Exchange Krons. 232

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1939 100/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed quite steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410; India 118; Central 38; Tata Bank 17/8 and Eastern 88/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2600; Alliance 305n; Apollo 90; Birla Mills 88/12; By Cotton 1170; By Dyeing 1545; Bradbury 1190; Century 822/8; Cent India 4945; Colaba Land 2260; Coorla 270; Crescent 575; Currimbhoy 1742/8; David 1692/8 Edw Sassoon 540; Elphinston 185; Fazulbhoy 1440; Gokak 238/12; Ind Bleaching 200 xd; Ind Malwa 62/8; Jamshed Mafg 500 xd; Kastoorchand 1000; Khatao 642/8; Kohinoor 3565; Luxmi Cotton 4925; Madhavrao Sci 265; Madhowji 525; Mathurdas 880; Morarji 6400; New Great 805; Meyer Sassoon 330; New City 675; Paban 940; Pearls 1145; Phoenix 930; Planet 272/8; Shapurji 872/8; Sholapur 17900, Simplex 930; Standard 2300n; Swan 1126; Swadeshi 3385; Tata Mill 1030 xd; and Vishnu Cotton 2200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 535½ B Burma 595; B Burma N I 147/8 pr; 5t Burma pet 10/8; B Tramway 118/12 xd; B Flour 1450; B Steam 230; Bundi Cement 42; Ind Cement 280 xd; Katni Ord 580; Katni Defd 1275; New India Insur 20; Tata Iron Ord 58/12; Tata Iron Defd 217/8; Tata Iron N Ord 53/12; Tata Iron N Defd 185; Tata Hydro 84½; Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

Applications are invited from natives of India and Burma for probationerships for the Imperial Forest Service. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried and, if appointed as probationers, must remain unmarried until completion of the prescribed course of training and their return to India.

Applicants, who should not be more than 23, nor less than 19, years of age on 30th June, 1922, must possess an *Honours*, or a first class, degree in Science of a University incorporated by law in British India.

Applications from residents in Coorg, Ajmer, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture through the Chief Commissioners of those Administrations, and from residents in Indian States through the Political officer or-Agent in time to reach the Government of India *not later than the 15th June*, 1922. Applications from residents in other territories should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary of the local Government concerned in time to reach him *not later than the 15th June*, 1922.

INDIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

BIG DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

The figures for India's Overseas Trade in the month of April 1922 show that imports amounted to Rs, 17,84 lakhs, being a decrease of Rs. 8,03 lakhs, while exports including re-exports totalled Rs. 23,86 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 5,82 lakhs, as compared with April 1921. Gold and silver showed a net import of Rs. 3, 85 lakhs as against a net export of Rs. 88 lakhs in April 1921. The total visible balance of trade in April 1922 was in favour of India to extent of Rs. 4, 17 lakhs as compared with an adverse balance of Rs. 6, 86 lakhs in April 1921.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Fee Div. be paid		Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1410
" Contributary	125		"		382 2
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	38
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as.	10	17/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	apr-Oct.	" £.	80
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	"	"	88 8
Hongkong and Shanghai	£125	£125	"	64% £.	97
MercantileBank of India A	£ 12 1/2	"	"	15%	£22 1 2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	118
" Chitij	500	500	"	912%	605
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	"	9%	100
Central Provinces	100	100	"	8%	83
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dacca Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	8%	65
Khulna					
Bagirghat	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Paohora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	58 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	63
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	595
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	42	
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4	
Central mining	10	..	"	6%	32 1/2	
Indian Cement	250	250	"	17 1/2%	280 xd	
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	280	
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1275	
Jivrajpur	10	10	"	4	30	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2600
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	..	305 n.
Appollo	50	—	"	"	90
Birla mills	100	..	"		88/12
By. Cotton	500	500	March	160	1170
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	88	1545
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1180
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	822/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4945
Colaba Land	600	700	"	99	2260
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	270
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	575
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1742/8
David	250	250	"	85	1692/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1250
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as.5	5
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	May-Nov.	80	540
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	165
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1440
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe	100	100	"	"	207/8
Gokak	100	100	"	"	238/12
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	200 xd
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	62	6s2/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	500 x
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	62	100
Khatao	100	100	"	"	642/8
Kilachand mill's	100	100	"	"	17/8
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3465
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4945
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	265
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	525
Mathuradas	500	500	"	160	880
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	330
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6400
New Great	200	200	"	46	805
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	"	675
Paban	250	250	"	98	940
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1145
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		930
Premier	100	100	"	"	162/8
Planet	100	100	"	"	272 8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	372/7
Shapurji	102	102	July	25	1700
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	980
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	2300 n
Standard	500	500	"	130	1120
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	5 35
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	252	1080 xd
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	2300
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	3125

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1800	170
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	40	7.8
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	118/12 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	842/8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	182	535
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	"	535
B Burma N.I.	50	125	"	"	147 8 r
Bombay Four	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450
Bs. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct as 6p3.		10/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/6		230
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Mareka	100		"	12	90
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000	Sept.		52	6 0
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	58 12
Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/4	217/4
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	53 12
N Def	400	400	"	"	180
Tata Ord.	100	100	"	"	45
Thacker Co.	62	50	June	8	330

TRAINING IN PRINTING

GOVT. SCHEME FOR APPRENTICES

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May. 27.

The Government of India have for some time been considering the possibility of providing facilities for training Indian lads for responsible posts in the printing industry. It was the view of a conference of printers convened in 1920 that owing to the lack of such facilities full use could not be made of the openings which the printing trade afforded in this country and it was hoped that it would be possible to meet the difficulty by the formation of a printing branch in one of the Technological institutes, preferably of Calcutta. Financial reasons however have rendered this plan impracticable for the present. Meanwhile, the Government of India have initiated a scheme for the training of three apprentices in their Central Press at Calcutta. The course is to last three years, will comprise both practical and theoretical training, and will be conducted under the supervision of trained European officers. Each apprentice is given a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 and on satisfactorily completing his training will be granted a certificate. The schemes was advertised and three candidates have been selected for training from a large number of applicants.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES

TACTFUL HANDLING SAVES SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

BALASINOR, May. 27.

Banias have issued a leaflet asking Mahomedans to be satisfied with what they allow them and pass the Id contentedly with what they have as the shops will remain closed. Also one shop kept open for the poor and needy was closed, whereupon the Mahomedans got excited and a clash seemed inevitable. They issued a counterleaflet denouncing the agitators and their agitation and stating that they were prepared to force open the shops. The timely intervention of the Nawab Saheb and the Karbhari saved the situation. The town is in the personal occupation of the Nawab Saheb and his staff. About 20 to 25 shops are opened.

AGAINST SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' SUPPORT.

The following resolution was passed at the first quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on the 20th May, 1922 :—

"This meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau strongly protests against the slaughter of cows and buffaloes in the slaughter-houses in the Bombay Municipal area, and this meeting heartily supports the proposal to prevent the slaughter of cows brought forward by Mr. W. T. Halai, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and recommends all the members of the Corporation, to pass that proposal unanimously."

COW SAVING LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, May, 27.

It is understood that H. H. the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga President in Chief of the Cow Saving League will be in Bombay some time in June next and he will preside over two meetings of the League to be held in Bombay for inaugurating the Cow Saving League. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas C.I.E., member of the Council of State will be the Chairman of the Working Committee and President of the local League.

RLY. RISK NOTES COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May. 26.

The preliminary meeting of railway Risk Notes Committee was held to-day, when the points on which evidence will be called for were decided. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer presided and out of four members, only two were able to attend. These were Mr. Clarke, Member, Railway Board, and Mr Bliss, Secretary of the Railway Conference. The absentees were Mr. Subramanyam and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Committee meets again on 3rd. June, when it will examine numerous representations received by it from various public bodies on the subject of its enquiry. On the 5th June the Committee hopes to begin regular sittings and will record evidence of railway official witnesses.

PARSEE BOY SCOUTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 23.

The Bombay Parsee Scouts (12th and 13th Bombay Troops) who had started on foot from Bombay to Mahableshwar via Matheran, Poona and Purandhar under the leadership of Scout-Master F. J. Davar completed their most interesting trip on the 23rd instant.

The ascension of some of the steep ghats was in places most difficult, but the lads were undaunted. No trek car, cycle or conveyance of any kind was requisitioned and the lads acquitted themselves with great credit. In the later stages of the journey the marching was through the dark night and showers of rain were encountered.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id.: Bank Holiday. (All Bombay Post Offices to work as on Sundays).

THURSDAY, June 1.

The Madhaorao Scindia Mills, Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

The Bradbury Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

A FOOTBALL MATCH.

A football match will be played between the Y. M. C. A. (Central Branch) and the United Bengali Football Club to-day (Monday), at the Oval at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ANGORA FUND.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Khilafat Committee writes:—

The Khilafat Committee, Kagnarah has contributed a sum of Rs. 1083 towards the Angora Fund. The sum has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Govindagraja Mandal, Dadar, the Anniversary of Babaji Deshpande, the hero of Pawankhind, will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., near the Dadar English School, when some scenes from "Rajasanyas" will be staged. It is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Taroba" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st June 1922 instead of on 31-5-22 as previously notified.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

At the Coroner's Court on Sunday evening, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Nurbadabai Gangaram Dhobi aged sixty years who was knocked down by motor taxi No. 6092 driven by Sorabji Merwanji at Clare Road, Byculla on the 27th instant.

Sorabji Merwanji, the suspect was present at the inquiry.

Deputy Inspector Malpass led in the evidence.

Maruti Gangaram, a mill hand residing at Kamatipura said the deceased was his mother. She lived with him. He last saw her alive on the 26th May at 6 p.m. at the mill. She was quite well. She could see and hear well. Yesterday morning he came to know that she was knocked down by a motor car.

Dr. Joseph Henry Arnold Donnelland, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital said the deceased was brought to the hospital on the night of the 27th instant. The deceased was in a state of collapse at the time of admission. She had a lacerated wound on the left side of the abdomen. She expired the same night about 9-30 p.m. In this opinion her death was due to shock.

John Williams, a motor mechanic residing at Byculla said on the night of the 27th instant he was standing on Clare Road. He saw the deceased crossing the road from the Government Work House side to the opposite side. A motor car driven by the suspect was going towards Byculla Bridge on the proper side of the road. The car was about thirty-five yards from the deceased when he saw it. It was going at a speed of about 15 or 16 miles an hour. The driver sounded the horn twice. aTo avoid the woman he severved to the right, but the woman turned round and went against the car. The left rear wheel went over her. Witness picked her up and put her on the foot-path. The police came up, and he left her. The driver tried to stop the car but it was too late. He (the driver) was going slow.

Mrs. Allen Williams corroborated the above witness.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquset on Saturday touching the body of Narayen Gujalal who was knocked down by a motor car on Friday evening at Dharavi.

The evidence showed that Mr. D. H. Bhiwandiwala's car No. 4249 was being driven by his chauffeur Vithal Mahadevrao on Friday evening at Dharavi when Narayen Gupalia was knocked down and run over by the car. He was removed to the hospital but died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner resumed the enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of a Hindu girl named Chandribai, aged about eight years, daughter of a mill-hand, who was alleged to have been knocked down and killed by a motor car driven by one Phirozeshah Manekji Todiwalla, on the Dadar Road, at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th instant.

Madhusudan Waman, an employee of the Tata Mill said the deceased was walking in the middle of the road from the direction of Dadar Station towards the mill when a car driven by the suspect came from the opposite direction. It was driven fast. He did not hear the horn sounded. There were no other vehicles on the road and not many people. The deceased was knocked down by the left front wheel of the car, and the wheel passed over her face. The car went about thirty paces and then stopped. The driver alighted and went to the deceased who was removed by her grandmother to the side of the road. There was a foot path on one side of the road.

Babaji Yessu the peon of the mill said he was standing outside the gate of the mill when a motor car driven by the accused came very fast from Poi Bawri direction and was going towards Dadar. Deceased was walking in the middle of the road towards Poi Bawri. The left front wheel of the car struck the deceased on the thigh and she fell. The same wheel then went over her face. The horn was not sounded. There was no other vehicle on the road.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A correspondent from Yeotmal wires under date May 27:—A crowded public meeting was held on the 26th May to express disapproval of the resolution recently passed by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee regarding entry of Nationalist Non-Cooperators into the Legislative Councils which is against the present Congress programme. Doctor Ambadas presided. But due to the manifestation of rowdy spirit by the Council party the meeting had to be postponed before it came to a final decision.

TRAMWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The prospect the Tramway fares going up is rightly agitating the public of bombay particularly the clerk class—including apparently the shop-assistants. An unsophisticated often supports a right cause without desiring to do so. A "shareholder" whose letter is published in the "Chronicle" of 26th instant desires to support the proposed increase and in fact supports the opponents of the increase. Those that say the Tramway Company has been making large profits and has, therefore, no cause to increase rates are actually supported by the fact that a "shareholder" had to pay Rs. 1,100 for five scrips of Rs. 50 each. Nothing except large profits raises the quotations of shares and the fact that the Tramway shares fetched nearly four times their face value amply proves what a measure of profits is being earned by the Company. The opponents of the increase could never support their opposition as fruitfully as a "shareholder" has done. All thanks to him.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation must set their face against the Company's application to raise the fares—if for no other reason—for the inopportune moment chosen. Had the application been made in 1920, when there was an apparent commercial prosperity, it might have been treated favourably. Now there is the greatest depression, and nothing ought to be allowed at this moment that would increase the cost of living in Bombay. We are having cries for economy and retrenchment everywhere. Even the Government of India have called Lord Inchcape to preside over a committee to suggest the means of effecting economy. Efforts must, at present, be made to reduce the cost of living and not to increase it. Every effort to reduce the cost of living must begin with the profit-earner and then proceed to the wage-earner. To allow the Tramway Company to increase the fares would not only mean the reversing of this sound principle, but a direct aggravation of the present high cost of living. The Corporation will ask the Tramway Company to wait at least two years before making its application to raise the Tramway fares.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC RIGHT.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is generally believed that the Bureaucracy is exploiting the situation created by the Bardoli-Delhi resolutions in putting down the Congress movement. It is admitted that Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and imprisoned as soon as it was found safe to do so. Just after the Bardoli resolutions a feeler telegram was sent throughout the length and breadth of India by the Bureaucracy and thereby it was ascertained that was the safest moment to arrest and imprison him. Although the Bardoli-Delhi resolutions have confined our activities to peaceful constructive work, repression is going on in full swing in the Panjab, United Provinces, Assam and some parts of Bengal. Some impudent writers have gone the length of declaring that the "Congress is dead". A great supporter of the Bureaucracy wants to prove by the present calm atmosphere that occasional talk of Civil Disobedience does not deserve serious consideration. There are also other indications to prove that the Bureaucracy is taking full advantage of the present situation in putting down our movement. It is, therefore, necessary that our present position should be carefully examined and thoroughly discussed at the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Lucknow on the 7th June next. Various questions of great importance including the questions of certain forms of mass civil disobedience are likely to be raised and discussed there. Every member of the All-India Congress Committee should, I think, make it a point to attend that meeting.

HARA DAYAI NAG.

Mymensingh, 22-5-22.

THE MULSHI STRUGGLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though I did not intend to write again, I must address you once more to correct Mr. Kanitkar's mis-statement which is likely to unnecessarily hurt one to whom I never referred in my previous letter published in your issue of the 18th May, when I stated that a Member of the Legislative Council who is an owner of some lands in Mulshi Petha, presumably a man of education and principle, valued the rice lands in that Valley at Rs. 2,000 an acre. I wish to point out that I referred to a Member of the Legislative Council and not to an "Hon'ble Member in Council," as stated by Mr. Kantikar.

I notice that Mr. Bapat and his following think fit to repeat at various meetings random statements about the number of acres to be submerged and the number of persons to be expropriated, etc., etc., in spite of the authentic figures given by the Company and the Government in their various statements, which naturally would be based on official records. I regret to see that the last issue of "Young India" has accepted the mis-statements already exposed in these columns.

It is interesting to read in the recent reports, that of those who are being convicted, hardly any are Mavlas and when they are Mavlas, I find the report explains they have been imported from the Maratha Districts outside the Valley. There is also the fact that Mr. Bapat has now openly declared that he wants no more Mavla backing and that it is "Young Maharashtra" which is taking up the Mulshi question, presumably for their own pleasure, for, the Mavlas do not seem to want them in the Valley. The few that are collected in the Satyagraha Mandap, I am told, are not land-owners, and offer their help in return for two meals a day, if not for 'bakshis', provided from the funds supplied by kind hearted people in Bombay, who have not taken the trouble to verify the facts.

I have been amused to hear that the Revered Swami Satyadeo, who went to bless the Satyagraha Campaign on the 1st of this month, returned in haste within a few days a sadder and wiser man.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 27.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE BAN OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

IS IT TO BE REMOVED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following letter has been addressed by me to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee at Bombay—"My dear Mr. Patel—there was a time (vide "Young India' of 25th May, 1921), when Mahatmaji put the question of untouchability in the forefront of the Congress programme. I find, now, that the question of raising depressed classes has been relegated to an obscure corner. While Khadi claims the attention of some of our best workers and a liberal sum has been earmarked for it for the year, while a strong sub-Committee has been appointed to look after national education and a special appeal for funds is to be made for the same, the question of the removal of untouchability has been shelved by making small grants to Ahmedabad, Ahmednagor and Madras. I am of opinion that with a majority of six crores of our brethren set against us by the bureaucracy even the *Khadi* scheme cannot succeed completely. The members of the Working Committee, perhaps, do not know that on this side our suppressed brethren are leaving *Khaddar* and are taking to buying cheap foreign cloth.

I want to move the following resolution in the meeting of the A.I.C.C. which comes off, on July 17th next, at Lucknow:—

"That a sub-Committee consisting of three members of the A.I.C.C. be appointed to give effect to the resolution about the so-called depressed classes, that a sum of five lakhs of rupees be placed at their disposal for propaganda work and that, in future, all applications for grants be referred to the said sub-Committee for disposal."

The resolution, I venture to hope, will commend itself to the members of the All-India Congress Committee, for its very intrinsic value at this particular moment.—Yours, etc.

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

'ID MUBARUK!

TO MOSLEM BRETHREN.

After a full month of fasting and prayer, our Moslem brethren will break their fast in daylight; will kneel down before the Maker for His Grace; will greet all friends, meet all relations; and embrace the dear ones with one sweet wish:—"Id Mubaruk"! We tender this with all sincerity. For, no other people, no other faith, have suffered so much harassment, so much tribulation, so much risk of degradation as the Moslem people and the Islamic Faith have faced in these civilized days! And yet, with the supreme grace of God, with the masterly manoeuvres of Kemal Pasha, with the growing brotherhood of Islamic Powers, with the cooperation of the Indian Nation, with the sympathy of France and Italy and with the support of Russia,—once the arch-enemy of Turkey—the cause of the Khilafat is strengthened. The position of the Khalifa is secure. The disintegration of Turkey is staved off. The claims of Kemal Pasha are recognised. The Turkish Peace Treaty is being revised. And we hope, and wish and pray on this Id Day that the final terms may be in conformity with the wishes of our Moslem countrymen, and that till these are attained, our brethren will retain that patience and forbearance, which have been exemplary in this land till now! As we wish our Moslem brethren Id Mubaruk, our thoughts are naturally turning towards the brave Ali Brothers, the learned Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Hasrat, Mohani Drs. S. Kitchlew and Syed Mahmud; and we sincerely trust, that their enthusiastic successors will keep the Khilafat flag flying in this land! Id Mubaruk, dear friend! Amen!—Yours, etc. etc.

LAKHMIDAS RAWJI TAIRSEE,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IST L. C. P. S. RESULTS.

Out of 162 candidates, who appeared at the First L. C. P. S. Examination, held last month, the following 84 have passed:—

(HYDERBAD CENTRE.)

V. M. Chabhani, U. B. Chandwani, N. N. Doshi N. L. D. Dua S. T. Gurbaxani C. N. Janjiani F. G. Kewalramani S. L. Radhavrishanani D. N. Sachdena .

BOMBAY CENTRE.

U. K. Anjaria V. V. Apte, N. S. Ayer, P. R. Bagwe V. R. Bagwe A. V. Bankar D. Bansilal Govardhanrao B. D. Barot J. N. Bhat G. G. Chandatre K. R. Deshpande G. G. Desai J. K. Desai N C. Desai S. M. Desai U. K. Desai D. Singh B. Ganapathiyathan M. A. Ghori K. D. R. Jahagirdhar K. T. Kamble K. B. B. Beharilal V. N. Kaveri J Thithurkar (Miss.) D. Kulkarni R. V. Kulkarni S. V. Kulkarni P. G. Mangar D. A. Mhaiskar S. B. Mehta S. Mirpura K. J. Mishra H. Munawar Narsimha Row, Nazir Ahmed, M. S. Nikam D. R. Nuganatti M. G. Oka T. C. Oka J. B. Pandya C. S. Panickar V. S. Pansare S. N. Parnipe L. R. Phatak V. V. Phadke Y. C. Phadke K. V. Phathak V. K. Phathak (Miss) E. Powar G. R. Raje B. V. Reddy K. H. Rudrappa, P. H. Salave T. S. Salvi D. H. Samant P. Samuel V. G. Sane C. M. Shah I. R. Sharma B. L. Sobti K. Solomon C. Solanki V. Subbarao, (Mrs) N. N. Sukthankar H. D. Tilve C. R. Tipnis (Mrs) Y. Tipnis N. L. Vaidya S. A. Vohra, M. K. Vyas, R. M. Vyas.

The Syndicate of the Madras University have forwarded to the Government a recommendation for the amendment of the Madras University Act as the result of the consideration of the Sadler Committee report so as to democratise the Government of the University. (A. P.)

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

The Hon. Secretary of the newly constituted "Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party" requests us to publish the following constitution and rules of the Party:—

Membership.

Every member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who is a member of any Congress organization and subscribes to the Constitution and the programme of the Party shall be eligible to be a member of the party.

Party Objects.

The objects of the Party are:—

(a) To watch, promote and safeguard the civic interests of the town and island of Bombay and of such other area as is or may hereafter be within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation so as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number.

(b) To co-operate with other public bodies or associations having the same or similar objects.

(c) To educate public opinion on civic questions by means of public meetings, pamphlets, leaflets and other literature on municipal questions.

(d) To take such other steps as may be necessary for, or incidental to the carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

Party Programme.

(a) It shall be the duty of the Party to decide from time to time what specific proposal shall be promoted by the Party itself and what other specific proposals shall receive the general support of the Party in the Municipal Corporation, provided that no such proposal shall be made definitely part of the general programme of the Party unless it has been adopted by the Party by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting.

(b) It shall be the duty of every member to adhere to the Party programme and in that end to carry out the decisions arrived at by the Party from time to time.

Explanation.

All proposals which have not been made part of the general programme of the Party may be treated as open questions and in that event, the individual members of this Party shall be relieved from the obligation under clause (b).

(c) It shall be the duty of the Party, prior to every general election to define the principal issues for that election which in the judgment of the Party should be made the subject of Party programme for that particular election campaign. Every Party candidate shall at that general election include in his election address the specific issues thus defined and give them prominence therein whilst remaining free to include, in addition, any other proposals not inconsistent therewith.

Office-bearers of the Party.

There shall be a Chairman, an Honorary Secretary, a Treasurer and a Whip to be annually elected at Party meeting.

Party Rules.

The Party shall have power to make rules for the conduct of business and generally to give effect to the aforesaid articles of the Constitution.

The following Corporators have joined the Party:—

Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, Bar.-at-Law—*Chairman.*

Mr. Vasanji Thakershi Halai—*Whip.*

Mr. Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwalla, B.A., LL.B.

Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L. M. & S.

Mr. Mahomed Mia Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani.

Mr. Abdulkader Abdulla Haji Daud.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidik Khatri.

Mr. Jamnadas Madhowji Mehta, M.I., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. Sayaji Laximan Silam, B.A., LL.B.

Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L. M. & S.

—*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rules.

The following rules were adopted at the Party meeting held on 23rd May, 1922, at Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay:—

(1) There shall be at least one weekly meeting of the Party during the time the Municipal Corporation is in Session.

(2) The time and place of every meeting shall be fixed by the Secretary in consultation with the Chairman, and notified to the members at least 48 hours in advance.

(3) The Secretary may, in consultation with the Chairman, call a meeting of the Party and he shall do so on a requisition in that behalf signed by at least three members of the Party stating clearly in writing the business to be transacted at such special meeting.

(4) Every member of the Party shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 12.

(5) The annual general meeting of the Party shall be held in or about the month of January when the report of the working of the Party and of its accounts shall be placed before the member for adoption. The election of new office-bearers shall also take place at that meeting.

Ward Committees.

The Party will organize a Ward Committee for every Ward. A Ward Committee shall consist of persons nominated by the Party at the rate of one for every ten thousand residents in the Ward. It shall be the duty of a Ward Committee to look after the civic interests of the Ward and in particular to receive and investigate complaints from the area within its jurisdiction and bring before the Party such matters as it might consider proper for necessary action. Every member of a Ward Committee shall be called an Associate and pay an annual fee of Rs. 6 in advance.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA

WHAT TO DO TO PREVENT MALARIA

We have received from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality a mounted poster in which along with a magnified picture of the anopheles mosquito the following instructions are given in bold letters as to what to do to prevent Malaria:—

1. Beware of Mosquitoes.
2. To harbour mosquitoes is to court Malaria.
3. Malaria is propagated from man to man by mosquitoes.
4. Prevention:—

(a) Remove all water holding tins, bottles and similar odds and ends, no matter how small or trivial.

(b) Properly cover all cisterns, wells, tanks, etc., so as to prevent the access of mosquitoes to water.

(c) Sprinkle Pesterine or Keresine oil once a week on every collection of waste water.

(d) Take quinine regularly.

(e) Use mosoquitoe nets.

Dr. Saidiland informs us that similar posters have been sent to a large number of public institutions and libraries also to the two Railway Companies for affixing them on the platforms of the local stations and these copies have also been posted in public streets on conspicuous places for the education of the public.

CENTRAL HAJ COMMITTEE OF INDIA.

AN APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPIC MUSLIMS OF INDIA

Haji Wajih Uddin, Hon Secretary of the Central Haj Committee of India sends us the, following appeal from Meerut for publication:—

The Muslim public is probably aware of the difficulties and hardships a number of poor Muslim pilgrims undergo at Jeddah for want of funds for passage to their home back after finishing their pilgrimage.

In the past the situation was met by private subscriptions, by the generosity of steamship companies, and also by the Government.

The situation has been growing so serious every year that about 500 pilgrims were found stranded at Jeddah last year and it cost about Rs. 40,000/- at the reduced rate of Rs. 65/- per head plus food for their repatriation.

With a view to arrive at a conclusion as to how this cost is to be met, all the Muslim Members of both the Chambers met on the 18th February 1922 at the Imperial Secretaria Buildings, Delhi, and it was resolved to form a Committee under the name and style of the "Central Haj Committee of India" with the Hon. Khan Bhadur Mian Sir Mohd. Shafi, K. C. S. I., C. I. E. as its President and to appeal to philanthropic Mohammadan gentlemen for contributions to a fund which should be sufficient to meet the cost of repatriating destitute pilgrims in this and future years.

The Committee strongly hope to succeed in getting from the Government a handsome amount or at least a sum equal to that collected from the Mussalmans to form a permanent fund for the purpose. The fund that the Committee is appealing for is being collected once for all.

No doubt recent subscription to various important funds and the increased cost of living have not left the Muslim much to spare, but their needy Indian brethren has a claim upon their generousity prior to and better than others.

The ready sympathy and free generosity of the Indian Muslims are of world wide fame; and as the Haj is one of the fundamental duties of Islam and the rescue of the indigent pilgrims a commendable work, the Committee fully trust this appeal will receive a generous response.

The contributions may kindly be remnitted to the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Delhi, with instructions to credit the amount in the account of the "Central Haj Committee of India," under advice to Mr. Wajih Uddin, M. L. A., Hony, Secretary, the Central Haj Committee of India, Meerut.

EXTENSION OF RLY SYSTEM IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The Board of Communications, United Provinces, in considering proposals of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, regarding, the extension of railway system in the United Provinces by constructing railways along the canals, says it is not in favour of further complicating the present railway system resulting in difficulties of transhipment. The only prospect of further opening out rich agricultural areas of the Province is by enlisting private enterprise in constructing subsidiary light railway lines, such as at present, Shahdara Saharanpur Railway, for which canal banks offer special facilities of cheap construction.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Raja Saheb of Akalkot, the Chief of Aundh and the Chief of Miraj (Junior) at Government House, Mahableshwar, on the morning of May 27th.

A correspondent from Poona writes:—Moulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqui was arrested at 4 p.m. in Kamruddin Musjid, Poona, for having delivered a lecture at Meerut on the 14th April last, under Section 188, I. P. C. He is released on a security of Rs. 2,000 and is to appear before the District Magistrate on the 27th instant at 12 a.m.

A press communique, issued by the Government of the Punjab, says:—Hurt was caused by the use of a kirpan in a quarrel between Sikhs over many in the Barki police station jurisdiction of the Lahore district.

SPORTING NEWS.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

In the semi-finals at Prestwick of the Amateur Golf Championship, E. Holderness of Walton Heath beat W. Hunter of Walmer by 9 holes to 1. J. Caven of Cochran Castle beat R. Scott (junior) of Glasgow by one hole.

EXCITING FINISH IN FINAL GAME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

The weather at Prestwick for the final of the Amateur Golf Championship was glorious with a slight breeze. Stewards had the onerous task of handling a huge crowd. By a three-yard putt, Holderness won the first hole. Caven took the lead at the fifth hole and was two up at the tenth.

Holderness reduced the lead at the fourteenth, and squared at the seventeenth. He made a magnificent drive to the eighteenth green, the distance being 310 yards, and constituting a championship record. He had to putt back and played the ball close to the pin, winning a hole in three to Caven's four. He finished the morning's round therefore, one up.

The afternoon crowd was estimated at 25,000 and lined the entire course from tee to green of every hole. A regrettable incident occurred at the sixth hole when an elderly gentleman dropped down dead. Holderness was two up at the fourth and one up at the sixth. Both players got into the same bunker with their second shots at the seventh hole which was halved. In a poor six for the eighth, Holderness pulled a spoon shot into the bunker and took three to recover and picked up his ball. The match then was all square.

Holderness secured the ninth and halved the tenth. Caven was again square at the eleventh with three strokes to six, Holderness giving up a hole after getting into many difficulties. Holderness won the two holes with a certain amount of luck. In his approach to the thirteenth hole the ball fortunately (for Holderness) struck a woman spectator when it appeared likely to go into the rough. Holderness made a poor approach at the fourteenth and the ball pitched into the bunker. Caven won a hole by four to six. Holderness made a magnificent pitch within six feet of the pin in the fifteenth, but mised a putt and the hole was halved. Another fine pitch on to the sixteenth green enabled him to win by three strokes to four, and he was thus dormy two. In the seventeenth, Holderness missed a putt of three and a half yards after Caven had sunk one of the four yards and the Scotsman won a hole by four to five. Amid tremendous excitement, the eighteenth hole was divided.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

F. GODDARD BEATS BOMBARDIER WELLS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

At Crystal Palace, in a twenty-round heavy-weight contest, Frank Goddard knocked out Bombardier Wells in the sixth round.

DETAILS OF CONTEST.

In the early stages of the twenty-round heavy-weight contest at Crystal Palace, Bombardier Wells had easily the better of the early stages, making good use of a straight left and cleverly avoiding Goddard's rushes.

In the third round, however, Goddard got in a couple of nasty upper-cuts and near the end of the round floored Wells for a count of six.

In the fourth round, fierce exchanges were witnessed, and both men were evidently tired at the end of the round.

In the fifth round, Goddard sent Wells down for a count of nine with a right to jaw, Wells rising just as the bell went.

Goddard rushed in for a knock-out in the sixth round. Left and right smashes to Wells' head made him feel groggy. With a straight left to the chin Godadrd then knocked Bombardier out.

JAPAN NOT TO COMPETE FOR DAVIS CUP

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—Japan has withdrawn from the Davis Cup.

GOING TO COUNCILS.

YEOTMAL'S PROTEST.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Yeotmal, wires under date May 28:—

The citizens of Yeotmal assembled again in a public meeting on the 27th May, in continuation of its sitting of the previous day, to protest against the resolution of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee passed by a majority of the Council hunting party, in their sitting at Yeotmal on the 25th May. The attendance was over 300 and all exribited enthusiastic support to the protest. The Council hunting persons and their companions tried to disturb the meeting by bringing forward certain objections to the procedure, but failed in their attempt, and some of them left the meeting. The protest resolution runs thus:—That this meeting of the citizens of Yeotmal fully disapproves of and strongly protests against the resolution for going to Councils, passed by a majority of the members of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee against the Congress programme, in the sitting of 25th May, 1922.

The resolution was passed by all present, excepting one. The protest resolution, thus passed by the meeting, has been sent to the All-India Congress Committee.

IN PRESS
TO BE OUT SHORTLY!!

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR.

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NOTICE.

To-day being the Ramzan Id, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There, will, therefore, be no issue of "The Chronicle" to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 29, 1922.

'ID MUBARAK!

In the passage of the Holy Coran in which the fast of Ramadhan is prescribed for all believers, who are at home and in fit health to keep it, occur the words: *"Allah desires ease for you, He does not desire hardship for you."* And the lesson of Ramadhan is this: that real ease is not to be obtained by self-indulgence but by persistent effort, discipline and self-restraint. Let nobody suppose that, in Islam, fasting is regarded as a sacramental object, possessing mysterious merit in itself, or as a sacrifice required by God Most High. The Coran is perfectly explicit on that point:

"Whosoever strives (in obedience to the Sacred Law) only strives for his own soul. Surely Allah has no need of His creatures." The laws revealed in the Coran-esh-Sharif are natural laws, as natural as the law which governs day and night, and like the law which governs day and night they are divine laws, the primal cause and origin of which man cannot comprehend.

Years ago, a book by a Scottish divine made something of a stir in England. It is called "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World." The title of that book affords a fair description of the nature of Islamic revelation. Man cannot comprehend this law but he can verify its truth in practice, just as he can see for himself how day and night succeed one another invariably and with calculable regularity. And the consequences of righteous and unselfish effort in the way of self-restraint made by a multitude of men are good as surely as the consequences of selfish effort, self-indulgence and indiscipline are evil. He who has not made the *rozah* does not know the rapture of thanksgiving at the evening hour—thanksgiving for the things men take for granted, a cup of water and a piece of bread. That is the explanation of the text: "Allah desires ease for you. He does not desire hardship for you." The ease which comes from self-indulgence is transient and has sorrow for its afterthought; but the ease which comes of hardship is enduring. "Every soul must taste of death;" the fear of death is over all mankind. How can man escape that fear and face death with a mind at ease? The answer has been given by the Holy Prophet in his Saying: "Die before you die." Make in spirit your Islam (surrender) of all that makes life sweet and dear to you, knowing that all that is bound to pass away, and only Allah's purpose will remain. Identify yourselves with Allah's purpose, not with worldly comforts, worldly blessings. That is the perfect sacrifice, and everyone who ever made it, no matter what religion he professes, knows that its result is ease. The laws of the Holy Coran, as we have said, are natural laws, and they apply not to Muslims only but to everybody. True Islam is not a religion, but *the* religion—essential religion, which by delving underneath the mass of mere accretions can be found at the heart of all revealed religions in the world.

The festival which follows Ramadhan is one which everyone can understand. It is the festival of the ease which always follows hardship self-imposed and willingly endured; it is the festival of the reward of conscious effort in obedience to the Higher Law. It is the festival of joy, the joy of which the German poet wrote, in words which have been set to the most glorious paean in all Western music, Beethoven's Choral Symphony: "All men become brothers where thy soft wing rests." Even in this dark hour for El Islam the joy of 'id-ul-Fitr remains unimpaired for it is the natural consequence of something done.

"Have we not caused thy breast to expand and taken from thy back the load which burdened it, and exalted thy fame? So verily with hardship cometh ease; verily with hardship cometh ease. So when thou art relieved, still strive, and seek to please thy Lord."

That is the danger of the hour of joy: that men may treat it as the end, and cease from striving. And the words which we have just quoted, revealed to our lord Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) at a moment of relief in the middle of a long and up hill fight, are a warning for all Muslims in the world to-day. They are especially appropriate to us in India who are engaged in the hardest of all efforts, that of conquering our passions, disregarding provocation and returning good for evil—the same effort in which the Holy Prophet was engaged when he received that revelation. We must not relax our efforts for an instant, nor deviate an inch from the appointed path, lest we should forfeit the far greater joy which is the consequence of perseverance in the course which we have chosen to pursue, following the example of the Prophet and with Allah's help.

THE VOICE OF GUJERAT.

"Gandhiji moved all over India; but he marked out Gujerat for Civil Disobedience. He has boundless faith in Gujerat; and now it is Gujerat's duty to justify that faith."—Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi in her presidential address at the Gujerat Political Conference held at Anand.

Ever since the inauguration of the movement of non-violent Non-co-operation Gujerat has played a worthy part in the country's struggle for Swaraj. It is true that the province has not been put to such an ordeal as other provinces like the Punjab, Bengal or United Provinces have had to undergo. But that was not the fault of Gujerat. Bardoli and Anand, two small talukas of Gujerat, tried their utmost to fulfil all conditions for offering Civil Disobedience and to satisfy Mahatma; and it was the tragedy of Chauri Chaura that interfered and gave a temporary set-back to the movement. But Gujerat has been steadily and silently proceeding with the constructive work Mahatmaji marked out for her. All the items of the programme, it is true, are not yet completely fulfilled, but the unsparing workers of the Province are doing their best to fulfil them.

Srimati Kasturbai Gandhi's presidential address at the Gujerat Political Conference which met at Anand last Thursday takes stock of the political situation of the country since the arrest of her husband and points out to the people of Gujerat their duty to their imprisoned leader. In her brief but comprehensive survey Mrs. Gandhi speaks of the progress Gujerat has made in the direction of Hindu-Muslim Unity, the removal of untouchability, non-violence and Swadeshi, and concludes that there is no reason to despair. Hindu-Muslim Unity is a settled fact in the Province and whosoever visits any place in Gujerat will be struck by the completely harmonious relations that exist between the two communities—which are the two eyes of the Nation. This happy relationship is very marked in every village of Gujerat, where Hindus and Muslims are bound to each other by common interests and live on perfectly friendly terms. Gujerat, as Mrs. Gandhi observes, ran mad two years ago when Mahatmaji was arrested on his way to the Punjab but a most remarkable advance has been made since those days. People have so thoroughly imbibed the non-violent spirit that neither the arrest of Gandhiji nor the sentence passed upon him caused the slightest outbreak. Those who know the intense love and reverence in which the mill-hands of Ahmedabad hold Mahatmaji wonder at the change of mob mentality that has been brought about by the movement in a short eighteen months. Gujerat has to her credit a National University working at Ahmedabad, several high schools affiliated to it and a net work of National Schools in villages. Still much remains to be done in the direction of National Education. All these institutions require to be placed on sound lines. We have no doubt the leaders of the movement will, also, turn their attention to this important work and will not allow the cause of National Education to suffer.

Gujerat is not immune from the curse of untouchability though it is fortunately fast disappearing. We sincerely hope the next Session of the Gujerat Conference will have seen the last of that evil custom which has been so long a stigma on Hinduism. The important item now is Khadi. Gujerat has a proud record of work in Swadeshi. But Gujerat cannot afford to rest satisfied with what she has done. As Mrs. Gandhi observes:

"Gujerat is said to have made progress over other provinces; but remember that she was prepared to offer Civil Disobedience. How can she be satisfied with this much of Swadeshi? When you cannot abandon foreign clothes lying in your trunks and drawers, how will you stand that trial when property will be confiscated, cattle will be sold away and crops plundered? Swadeshi is our test. How can he bear the miseries of jail life to whom Khadi dress is burdensome? Therefore, wear Khadi and win Swaraj. Gandhiji has gone to jail with "Khadi" on his lips. I know your craving to get him released. But he longs to see after his release India clothed in Khadi. No empire on earth can keep Gandhiji a minute more in jail as soon as the whole country decides to wear pure Khadi."

Fortunately, no scepticism about Swadeshi exists in Gujerat. The province does not lack determination. All that it lacks is a band of enthusiastic, whole-time volunteers to work in villages, to introduce spinning wheels and to explain why pure Khadi only should be used. Mrs. Gandhi referred to the two suspended Municipalities and called upon the people of Surat and Ahmedabad to be firm and never to yield. Her touching and fervent appeal to women, coming as it does from a mother whose two sons are in jail and a wife whose husband is undergoing imprisonment, will not be lost upon the women of Gujerat. She says:—

"I remind my sisters of heroic days of old. Make your brothers, sons or husbands strong. Strengthen their determination, enable them to renounce all happiness for the sake of their country, and lastly, you also take to the life of renunciation."

How, then, will the people of Gujerat justify the boundless faith Gandhiji has in them? The whole country is intently watching the decision that Gujerat will come to at this critical time. Gujerat was the first to pass the resolution on Non-co-operation and to give a lead to the country. Gujerat shouldered the responsibility of offering Civil Disobedience. How will Gujerat act in the future? How best can she show her fidelity to the leader of the country? Let that consideration dictate her decision. It is greatly to her credit that all along she has clung devotedly to the constructive programme. Let her push it on with greater vigour than before. We have faith in the workers of Gujerat, tried and able men who have drunk deep at the fountain of Mahatmaji's ennobling teachings. We have faith in the women of Gujerat with Srimati Kasturbai for leader. Let Gujerat press on with her accustomed fervour of devotion the work she has been charged with by Mahatmaji and she will lead All-India on the road which leads to victory.

SPOILT CHILDREN.

Lord Sydenham is notoriously our most prominent appealer. Together with his well-known Diehard sympathies, this ex-Governor of inglorious career combines a certain hopefulness, and the combination impels him to collect rebuffs as if these were rare things of price and he their enthusiastic collector. Fortunately for his peace of mind, the peer is as pachydermatous as only an ex-Governor can be, and snubs which might induce a man of finer susceptibilities to give up Indian politics and take to bee-keeping or poultry rearing instead, glance blunted from his epidermis. His latest misguided attempt in the House of Lords is in keeping with his reputation. Your really enthusiastic Diehard reasons on lines which seem incomprehensible to the man of ordinary sense. The circumstances which nerved Lord Sydenham to remonstrate with Lord Peel may, without heat, be summed up as follows:—A Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae and a Mr. Marsden held positions of authority in the Punjab during the disorders there. To be explicit, they infested Kasur where a train had been help up by an infuriated mob, two Englishmen beaten to death, and other passengers in the train threatened but rescued. It seems that among the mob were several youths of school-going age, and after Martial Law had been proclaimed and order restored Colonel Macrae and Mr. Marsden set about to impress upon the people of Kasur the enormity of the mob's crime. With the principle of this we have no quarrel, but where Colonel Macrae and Mr. Marsden erred was in assuming that the entire population of the town of Kasur had figured in the mob and that hence the sins of the mob were to be visited upon the entire population. Since there are many thousands of people in Kasur and only a few of these had assisted the mob, the assumption was a trifle unjust. The action to which these officers resorted on their mistaken assumption was even more indefensible. Men were selected apparently at random from the populace and compelled to go through the most undignified antics which could be conceived. The harlots of the city were rounded up to witness the humiliation of these men of Kasur. Refusal on the part of a man to "eat dirt" thus publicly resulted in the refuser being publicly flogged in the presence of impressed spectators, men, women and children. Schoolmasters were ordered to select a certain percentage of their pupils for public flogging, and, despite the protests of pupils and masters that the former had taken no part in the rioting, the flagellation was carried out. On enquiring into the affair, the Hunter Committee singled out Colonel Macrae and Mr. Marsden for censure and they received due notice from the Government of India of such. They were mildly told their conduct had been "improper and injudicious." They were not dismissed from the service nor were they degraded in rank. They suffered by not an anna of their salaries in consequence of their actions. On the contrary, the Government of India's mild rebuke amounting to a "Tut-tut!" was robbed of its sting by the assurance conveyed to Mr. Marsden that "as regards his future career in India his general record would be considered, and not only the *incident* at Kasur." The italics are ours.

But the Government's gentle words of disapproval followed by something like an encouraging pat on the back, have wounded these officers' susceptibilities. Perhaps it is because the Government of India can so rarely be provoked into saying "Tut-tut!" to persons of their order that these men feel the rebuke still rankling. General Dyer was admonished with a *little* more severity, it is true, but then a purse of many thousands of pounds sterling, to which thousands of Government officers subscribed surreptitiously or through their wives and relations, has made General Dyer a richer man than he would have been had he continued to serve in India and risen to the post of Commander-in-Chief. True also, that Colonel Johnson was chided by the Government of India, but the "gallant" Colonel has been able to secure with the benisons of the Government valuable concessions to exploit oil or minerals in Burmah. In each of these cases the sterner rebuke was followed by compensations. Perhaps Mr. Marsden feels that he could well have done with an almost cross word from Lord Chelmsford provided he came as well financially out of the business as General Dyer and Colonel Johnson have done. Perhaps he feels that the mild reproof accorded to him should have been accompanied or followed by promotion or an increment. As a matter of fact Mr. Marsden's pay has doubtless been raised in the course of the three years following the "incident at Kasur", but he probably feels that this has merely happened in the usual order of things and that what he merited was a little unexpected windfall seeing how some of his colleagues have benefited through the business. However this may be, Lord Sydenham clearly considers the sad case of Mr. Marsden one worthy of championing. And indeed, if you follow the Peer's line of reasoning to its logical conclusion, Mr. Marsden and Colonel Macrae—those inconsolable infants to whom Lord Chelmsford murmured in benign accents:—"Naughty, Naughty!"—must surely have an incontestable claim against the Government and the revenues of India for considerable damages.

Many of us have known spoilt children. A very common trait in self-centred infants, whose parents have been too indulgent, is an inability to brook the mildest reproof. Healthy castigation to these and to their parents would seem an "atrocity" too monstrous to be conceived. So it has been with the public services in India. The Government of India is always referred to in a "Loyal" manifesto as "benign." What is not mentioned is that the benignity of the Government is expended so generously upon the public services recruited in England that there remains none which might be offered to the people of India. Molly-coddled by the Provincial and Imperial Governments the public services have been "spoilt." They have grown impatient of criticism while the gentlest words of reproof affect them as physical punishment would affect a child less artificially sensitive than one who has been spoilt. As an ex-Governor, Lord Sydenham has apparently retained all the perversely maternal solicitude which distinguishes the class where the public services are concerned. Leading sobbing Mr. Marsden and Colonel Macrae to the House of Lords he explains to the peers assembled there that these curly-headed darlings have been cruelly told that they were just a little naughty three years ago, and he demands that this cutting reproof be withdrawn with apologies. Unfortunately, Lord Peel is no Montessorian. He vaguely feels that the hysterically squalling youngsters (who take breath now and then to cast a speculative eye around the room to see what effect the noise is having on the grown-ups) have been spoilt and so he puts Lord Sydenham off with the remark that nothing can be done as the children deserved the mild rebuke. In the meantime India, less criminally indulgent than the Government, has insisted that the pesky brats be lovingly but soundly trounced for their own soul's good, and if Lord Sydenham can make so inopportune a fuss about the rebuke these children are now snivelling over, he will, we fear, have a fit when India has her way and treats the Punjab Criminals as a wise parent would—with pity for their weakness, tempered with a firm resolve to punish them for their crimes.

Notes of the Day

Another "Mistake."

Many hours had not elapsed before our contradiction of a piece of news supplied by Reuter's Agency was fully justified. At the time Dr. Rechad's representations to the British Parliament on behalf of the Kemalists were cabled to India we asserted that the cabled report was clearly, on the face of it, a distortion of the Doctor's words. Reuter's Agency has now cabled us Dr. Rechad's emphatic denial that he expressed anything like the views attributed to him in the former telegram. The point to be noted is that a news-agency has apparently cabled a garbled report to India and it remains to divine the cause of the "mistake." It is strange, to put it mildly, that a prominent Turkish spokesman's words and views should be so misrepresented as to merit a complete contradiction. What caused the misrepresentation? While we should like to believe that it was merely a mistake it is difficult to do so. This is not by any means the first time that such mistakes have occurred. And in each case the error has amounted to propaganda of falsehood against some cause or movement to which the British Coalition Cabinet wishes ill. How is it that misrepresentations in favour of the Turks, the Egyptians, the Indians, the Irish, or any other struggling peoples never by chance creep into Reuter's News Service? Mistakes which occur so consistently as propaganda to the Cabinet's advantage run the risk of being called another name. We are not in the least surprised that Dr. Rechad should be averse to the occupation of Gallipoli by anybody but the Turks. Nor, thus late in the day, were we very much surprised that Reuter's Agency should have stated the reverse.

"Natives."

The suggestion that Goanese stewards on board the "Egypt" were confused in passengers' minds with lascars, is a plausible one. Mr. Carr, it is said, explained that he referred to Goanese stewards when he referred to "panic among the natives." This reminds us that Europeans are very prone to the mistake of lumping all Indians together and to regarding the combination broadly and superciliously as "Natives." Writers of short stories beyond number have made the most ridiculous mistakes in wild attempts at adding "local colour" to tales with an Indian setting and some novelists too have been at fault here. Thus we have been treated in a popular magazine to a tale in which "the guardian of a golden Buddhist idol, with eyes of precious stones, was a Pathan named Hira Singh." The "gallant little Gurkha orderly" attached to the usual "Piffer" hero of the "Captain Desmond, V.C." type has been called by one lady teller of tales "Muhamed Din." A man named Ram Lal has been invested in a story with all the attributes of a pious Muslim, while the young wife of a prince named Sikander Beg has been saved in a thrilling and veracious narrative from being compelled to commit *suttee* on her husband's funeral pyre!

A Die-Hard's Lament.

"Cut the wires and save the Empires" cried a Sunday die-hard in the "Sunday Pictorial" some weeks ago. The cry is a reasonable one, though one in the wilderness. For, the weeks have passed away without heeding the die-hard's lament against the shackles of telegraph wires and cable communications. And the weeks that have passed have not rested with the mere negative virtue of indifference. They have actually brought more cables than are good for the health of the Empire, which is not over-sound, particularly at the present moment. Why should such "evil geniuses as Marconi and Stephenson have at all been born and, having been born, why should they at all have invented such devilish instruments of quick communication?" The Empire is hastening towards decay and disintegration—argues our die-hard—and still telegraph wires are allowed to spread their net of mischief and railways to whizz us on towards the Empire's doom. This is bad in all conscience. Oh, for an O'Dwyer to "cut the wires and save the Empire!" Truly, imbecility dies hard.

IRISH SITUATION.

ANGLO-IRISH CONFERENCE.

INFORMAL MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Anglo-Irish conferences on the situation created by Mr. De Valera and Mr. Michael Collins began in London to-day by a long informal meeting between Mr. Griffith and his colleagues and Mr. Winston Churchill.

The Dail Eireann President submited the Provisional Government's view of the pact.

Mr. Churchill subsequently reported the trend of the discussions at the meeting of a Cabinet committee on Ireland which was presided over by Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. George will preside at the conference between the British and the Irish co-signatories to the peace agreement to-morrow at which it is expected Mr. Collins will be present.

ANGLO-IRISH CONFERENCE.

M. COLLINS ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. Michael Collins has arrived in London to participate in the Anglo-Irish Conference, which is the principal topic, especially in Belfast where the conversations are regarded as critical for Ulster. The hope of cooperation between Ulster and the Free State is not yet abandoned, despite the campaign of outrages and reprisals by Catholic and Protestant gunmen, which causes a daily toll of victims and which is producing an intolerable strain.

As an example of widespread incendiarism, Belfast, last night, was engaged—whole fire-brigade included—in battling with an outbreak at the Protestant National Schools, which are situated in the heart of the Catholic district. Four previous attempts to fire the schools had been frustrated, but the incendiary bombs last night partially destroyed the schools. Explosions were heard all over the city and hampered the firemen.

Three bombs were thrown at the headquarters of the special police in the East-end, but there were no casualties.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

SITUATION EASIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The abandonment of the idea of holding an Irish Conference on Sunday after the Premier had cancelled his family arrangements is taken as a hopeful sign of a satisfactory outcome of the discussions. No official report of yesterday's meeting has been issued but the "Sunday Times" states that the Irishmen were frank and friendly They did not endeavour to dispute its apparent incompatibility with their previous declarations, but succeeded in demonstrating the excellency of both their intentions and policy. Although the members of the Cabinet did not have their apprehensions entirely dispelled it is reported that the situation is easier as a result of yesterday's Conference.

GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The meeting of the English and Irish signatories to the Free State Treaty, today, discussed for an hour and a half the arrangements for a general election in Ireland, and will hold a further conference on Monday, the 29th.

GUNMEN'S ATTACK ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Gunmen attacked two British soldiers with a cycle-car outside the College Green Post Office, in Dublin, this afternoon. One Britisher was killed, the other was wounded seriously.

The assailants escaped.

Between 20th and 26th May, twenty-three persons were killed and seventy wounded in shotting affrays in Belfast.

ENGINEERING UNION'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union has decided to call a national conference of delegates in York on June 6th. This decision is due to the financial strain imposed on the union in consequence of a protracted lock-out.

"GENOA JUST BEGUN."

EUROPE'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT LUNCHEON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Supporters of the Government gave a luncheon to Mr. Lloyd George at the Hotel Cecil in appreciation of his services at Genoa. Viscount Long presided.

In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister said that Genoa had not ended, but only begun. It would continue to end. Europe so desired and so needed peace that he felt that the chariot of peace would ultimately be forced through to the desired goal.

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that in view of their sacrifices in connection with the war, Britain, the Dominions and India were entitled to a voice in delaring what sort of peace should be established in the world. Britain and the world were not yet out of danger and unity was essential until the last peril was finished with.

DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Four to one against Saint Louis.
Five to one against Captain Cuttle.
Six to one against Pondoland.
Hundred to eight against Tamar.
Eighteen to one against Chaigangower.
Twenty-five to one against Lord of Burghley.

LONDON, May 26.

Solly Joel later stated that Pondoland's prospects were good and added "whatever beats him will win." A Newmarket message states that Pondoland yesterday and to-day is on the walking list and is reported to be suffering from a boil on the off hind lef with the result that the hock has filled. He walked slightly lame this morning, but it is expected that his will be remedied in a day or two.

Solly Joel who owns Pondoland states that the horse did trotting exercises this morning and the trainer was quite satisfied with the animal's condition. Pondoland will be on full work to-morrow.

LONDON, May 27.

The Derby betting to-day is as under:—
Seven to two against Saint Louis.
Nine to two against Pondoland.
Eleven to two against Captain Cuttle.
Thirteen to two against Re-echo.
Hundred to nine against Tamar.
Hunder to six against Northend.
Eighteen to one against Craigangowar.

St. Louis (Archibald) Re-Echo (Gardner) and Flavius whose jockey is not yet announced.

Baton Rooge was scatched from Derby at nine o'clock to-day.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Essex beat Middlesex first innings.
Nottingham beat Warwickshire by nine wickets.
(John Gunn made 150 in the first innings.)
Surrey beat Somerset by 221 runs.
Lancs beat Leicestershire by four wickets.
(For Lancashire, Makepeace scored 169, James Tyldesley 112 not out; both in the first innings.)
Yorkshire beat Cambridge University by nine wickets.

PONDOLAND IN SOUND CONDITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

A Newmarket message states that Pondoland did a nice five furlong canter yesterday evening. She was bandaged but appeared to walk home sound.

Lingfield Course betting on Derby was 5 to 1 against Pondonald to-day.

BLAKE ARRIVES AT LYONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Paris.—Blake left for Lyons on the 24th, but he was delayed, waiting for a second de Havilland machine, which is accompanying him on the world flight. The second machine, however, forced, landed due to fog at Penshurst.

Blake is calling upon President Millerand, who expressed a desire to see him.

DEPARTURE FOR TURIN.

Lyons.—Blake is due to leave for Turin on May 28th, having arrived here safely.

CABLE ITEMS

The Underwriters of the Straits Settlements loan are left with 98 per cent, quoted at 1½ discount.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the third part of the fourth schedule of Finance (Number Two) Act of 1915 did not provide for appreciation of such assets as rubber estates by growth, and, in calculating the percentage standard by reference to which profits are calculated for the purposes of the Excess Profits Duty, the capital of estate owners must not be taken to be increased by money spent on the maintanance or development.

Sir Eric Geddes has been elected Director of Dunlop Rubber Company.

A Reynold's portrait of Ladies Amabel, Mary and Jemima Yorke has been sold at Christ'es for 8,000 guineas.

"EGYT" DISASTER.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS.

LASCARS CONFUSED WITH GOANESE STEWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Conflicting statements continue to appear regarding the scenes aboard the "Egypt", and the Board of Trade enquiry will be hastened in order that the facts may be accurately learned. Meanwhile, publi opinion awaits the judicial decision. It is believed that considerable confusion occurred in the minds of the excited passengers between the Lascars and the Goanese stewards. Mr. Carr, in an interview in London, explained that he referred to the Goanese stewards when he spoke of the panic among the natives. The interview of the "Matin" failed to appreciate the distinction.

BLAMAU EXPLOSION.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Vienna.—It is now reported that twenty persons were killed and 250 injured in the explosion at Blamau in lower Austria due to the ignition of picric acid in Dynamite factory. An enormous amount of damage was done.

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The Board of Trade has requested its Solicitor to take steps to hold an inquiry into the loss of the "Egypt."

One hundred and fifty-seven sailor survivors of the "Egypt" have left for Bombay aboard the "Macedonia."

U. S. AMBASSADOR ENTERTAINS SHAH

Paris.—The American Ambassador entertained the Shah of Persia to a banquet yesterday.

VALUE OF INDIAN PAINTINGS.

LECTURE BY SIR THOMAS ARNOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Giving the Third Birdwood Memorial Lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Thomas Arnold showed the value of Indian paintings in increasing knowledge of Indian Mahomedan society. There was a rich store of such material, he said, lying unregarded in the great collections of Britain.

Lord Peel who presided over the lecture said Sir Thomas Arnold had suggested many fascinating fields of study which, he hoped, would be pursued.

Lord Ronaldshay said the extent to which the best Hindu and Mahomedan practices had tended to coalesce raised the practical and important question of the degree to which synthesis could be created between all that was best in Indian and European civilisations. He did not think that those who pinned their faith to this possibility need be unduly disturbed by the apparent width and depth of the gulf which was still yawning between Hindu and Mahomedan cultures in India and he asked if it was so certain that the impact between Islam and Hinduism had not left behind something permanent.

CHANGE IN PRINCE'S PROGRAMME.

SURPRISE IN COLOMBO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Colombo.—The change in the Renown's arrangements has created complete surprise. The Governor had ordered a special train for yesterday evening to proceed to Anuradhapura where the Prince was expected to motor. The train was ready at seven and was standing by for some hours, but was ultimately cancelled. Officials are dashing everywhere and the wires are kept busy. The Prince's whereabouts are absolutely unknown.

A correspondent from Ajmer wires under date May 27:—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee was held in the Dargahsharif. Very effective and enthusiastic appeals were made for collection of Khilafat Fund, to devote the *Jumatulwida* and *Id* days for this purpose and to enlist Khilafat members. Mussalmans were specially appealed to dress in Khadi on the Id day and to contribute *Sadqa fitr* and *Zakat* money towards the Moplah Fund.

Pt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi reached Cawnpore on the 22nd instant at 7-30 p.m. from Lucknow after his release from the Lucknow Jail. He was warmly received at the station by about 80 citizens. He refused to be taken out in procession and requested his admirers to do real service at the altar of the Motherland.

REVOLUTION IN SOFIA.

RUMOURS DENIED.

ANTI-WHITE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Sofia.—While rumours of the Communist revolution in Sofia are semi-officially denied, the Government have begun an anti-White Russians campaign, which, their opponents maintain, is intended to placate the Communists and the Bolsheviks.

Following the discovery of an alleged plot hatched by Russian reugee officers, the Government have ordered the expulsion of forty Russian officers of high rank, including Mr. Koutepog, chief of Wrangel's troops in Bulgaria, who will be allowed to proceed to Constantinople.

All Russian refugees whose conduct is dangerous to order will be expelled and the Russians in Bulgaria will be repatriated as soon as possible.

SOVIET & REDUCTION OF RED ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

A meeting of the Central Executive Soviet in Moscow withdrew a motion for the reduction of the Red Army. The Executive passed a resolution that, since Genoa had failed to define the relations between the Soviet and Bourgeois Governments, the reduction of army should be left undecided pending the Hague Conference.

TURKISH AMBITIONS.

SYMPATHY OF MUSLIM WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—Interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" on Angora, Ahmed Khan, the Afghan Ambassador to Turkey, stressed the support the whole of Islam was giving to Turkey in the struggle for independence. He declared Afghanistan was rich and undeveloped and would welcome the help of anyone who could further its prosperity, but would never submit to political or economic slavery.

ADMINISTRATION OF THRACE

BILL INTRODUCED IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

A Greek semi-official telegram says that the Governor-General of Thrace has introduced into the National Assembly a bill for the administration of Thrace and providing for the assistance of two hundred thousand Greeks deported by the Turks, who have now returned. Another bill dealing with elections in Thrace assures the representation of minorities. It is noteworthy that there are already twenty Mussulman deputies in the National Assembly.

PRINCE TO VISIT CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Cairo.—It is announced that the Prince of Wales has definitely decided to visit Cairo and is expected to arrive on the morning of June 10th and will leave again on the evening of June 11th. He will probably lunch with the King and dine with General Allenby. He will also attend a polo match and witness the military boxing tournament.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

ALIGARH, May 26.

The Principal of the National Muslim University wires:—

The National Muslim University, Aligarh closed on the 15th May for Ramazan and the summer vacations. It will commence again its academic year on 1st July. Admissions shall continue during the first ten days of the term. Students are coming in such great numbers that more than half the accommodation is already booked. Others intending to join had better apply for the registration of names as incoming students and get seats reserved at the earliest opportunity. The University fee including board and residence is Rs 16/- a month only. The institution stands a solemn guarantee for Hindu-Muslim bond and hence most cordially welcomes students of all religions and creeds. Non-Muslim students are provided with equal facilities and substitue their own theology for Muslim (Venna) would deliver their special theology. Hindu students already enrolled form a respectable proportion.

Mrs. Naidu and Miss. Kramrisch, Ph. D. (Vinna) would deliver their special lectures early in July, Miss Kramrich, speaking on mission of the Muslim art. A detailed programme of other special lecturers would be issued lafer. Early applications for the registration of names shall secure better accommodation. Personal attendance not required before July 1st. Applications for merit and poverty scholarships should be sent at once.

GALLIPOLI.

OBJECTIONS TO ALLIED OCCUPATION.

KEMALISTS' POSITION STATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Dr, Rechad has written to the Press denying that in the informal conference with members of the House of Commons as Kemalist representative which took place on May 25th, he said he did not object to Allied occupation of Gallipoli and declaring that what he did state was that he could not agree to the Greek occupation but was prepared to guarantee permanent liberty of the Straits to all nations.

FORCES IN IRAQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

With the withdrawal of the British troops, forces in Iraq will consist, in addition to the air squadrons, of four battalions of Indian troops with armoured cars and forces raised locally.

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN DELHI.

ATTENDING RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL CEREMONIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 27.

In the afternoon the Afghan Delegation offered *Jumatulwida* prayers (last Friday in Ramzan) in the *Juma* Mosque. The congregation numbered more than two lakhs. There a Joint address on behalf of *Jamiat-ul-Ulema*, Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees was presented to Sardar Wali Mahomed Khan in which the Delegation was heartily congratulated on the success they had achieved in establishing on behalf of their country international relations in Europe and America. The address stated that the freedom won by Afghanistan was its natural right and hoped for stability and permanence of the state.

His Excellency Sardar Wali Mohamed Khan gave a suitable reply. He sincerely congratulated them on their sense of good fellowship, patriotic sentiments and neighbourly feelings. He thanked God that his three years' labours had borne fruit. He expressed his gratitude for the friendly treatment meted out by the civilised nations of Europe and America. In the end he prayed to God that he in His mercy might be pleased to grant peace and security to mankind.

The address was written on beautiful ivory paper bordered with gold. The address was presented in a casket of black ebony delicately inlaid with ivory on which was printed the famous *Juma* Mosque or Delhi. The casket was a gift of a Hindu gentleman.

After prayers the Delegation returned to their hotel and went out sight-seeing in the evening. Subsequently there was a dinner party at Hakim Sahebs which was attended by Nawab of Ichara and many other notables of Delhi. The Delegation left Delhi at 9-30 p.m. The platform was full of people who had come to see the Delegation og. They nett the skies with national cries amidst which the special left the station.

RECEPTION AT LAHORE STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 27.

The Afghan Delegation headed by Sirdar Mohamedwali passed through Lahore this morning in a special train *en route* to Kabul. Prominent members of the Khilafat and Congress Committees and a large number of Khilafat volunteers, both Hindus and Mohammedans, received them at the platform and greeted them with the shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar." The members were profusely garlanded and the train left amidst great enthusiasm. The Italian mission also travelled by the same train.

KONNAR THANGAL'S RAID.

"REBELS UTTERLY CRUSHED"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

The "Madras Mail" publishes the news from its Calicut correspondent that after eluding troops for several months, Konnara Thangal, with a number of his band variously estimated from sixty to hundred, decended on Urungattiri on Thursday evening, looted the bazaar, fired a few shots and them marched to Kissuparamba about six miles from Arikode and took post in a school house.

The local Moosad band signalised its arrival by proclaiming a challege to the troops to come and fight it out. The troops were hurried up from Arikode, Manjeri and elsewhere and surrounded the rebel force. Conflicting reports received subsequently agree that the rebels were utterly crushed yesterday but it was not still confirmed.

On Saturday His Excellency the Governor of Bengal performed the inauguration ceremony of District Board, Darjeeling, at Darjeeling, in the presence of an influential gathering including the Executive members and Ministers.

NEW FETTERS FOR S. A. INDIANS.

TRADING AND RESIDENTIAL DISABILITIES.

EXISTING RIGHTS REMOVED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, May 26.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress protests against the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance passed by the Natal Provincial Council depriving the Indians of their existing rights; and against the ordinance disenfranchising the Indians in the townships and segregating the Indians in Durban. The Indian Community is doomed if the Union Governor General sanctions these measures.

MURDER OF 4 PATHANS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 26.

A cold blooded murder of four Kabul Pathans took place at a village forty miles North East of Hyderabad (Sind). The victims belonged to a party of Afghan traders who had come from Kabul recently and had been trading in silk and woolen merchandise in that part of the country. They formed acquitance of two native Mohammedans who invited them to their village to stay with them. The four Pathns had on their person cash to the extent of rupees 5,000 besides goods a few days past; and the Afghan party not hearing from their missing friends went out in their search. But failing to get any trace they reported the matter to the Sindh Police who after an elaborate search exhumed the bodies of the four victims from a mound of sand near about the village. A *post mortem* examination supported by prosecution evidence shows that the Pathans were drugged and strangled to death by their hosts and all their property robbed. The accused were committed to the sessions, found guilty and sentenced to death.

WHYTE COMMITTEE.

REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED ON 30th INSTANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May. 27.

It is officially announced that papers containing the report of the Whyte Committee, and the draft rules under the Act as approved by the Joint Committee and the correspondence on the subject were presented to Parliament on Thursday, the 25th instant. They will probably be published in England on Tuesday the 30th instant, and, as far as possible, they will be published simultaneously in India and Burma on the same day.

JEDDAH-MECCA ROAD.

"PERFECTLY SAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May. 27.

Advices from Jeddah under date 24th May. report that the Jeddah-Mecca road is perfectly safe and that three caravans which left Mecca for Medina had returned to Mecca before Ramzan without untoward incident. The health conditions are good.

SAHITI DIST. CONFERENCE.

PT. MALAVIYA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAUSHAHRO, May 26.

The Reception Committee of the second Sahiti District Political Conference, has resolved unanimously to request Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to preside over the Conference to be held at Naushahro Sind, towards the end of June.

PROSECUTION UNDER FACTORY ACT

MANAGER OF JAMSHED MILS FINED RS. 620.

The Manager of the Jamshed Mill, situated at Fergusson Road, was prosecuted on 26th May, 1922, under Section 41(a) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for breach of Section 22(1)(a) for employing women on Sunday, a declared holiday, by Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

The Manager who pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 620.

RASHTRIYA HINDI MANDIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, May. 26.

The celebration of the second anniversary of the Rashtriya Hindi Mandir, Jubbulpore will commence at Jubbulpore on Saturday, the 3rd June. Swami Dayanandji, of the Bharotdrarm Mahamandal, has kindly consented to preside. The special feature this year will be a lecture competition.

MR. BAPAT REPLIES.

To

Messrs. Bhabha and D. I. (Director of Information), Bombay.

Gentlemen,—On the 24th of March, 1919, the Government of Bombay granted to the Tata Power Co., Ltd., a concession for the development of a scheme which involved the submergence of the Mulshi land to the tune of 10,000 acres and the consequent 'moving out' of 9,000 Mavlas (Company's figures: p. 7 and 8 *Case for Mulshi Peta Satyagraha*). How the submergence of 10,000 acres involves the sure devastation, rapid or gradual, of many thousand more acres and the consequent moving out of many thousand more Mavlas, I will not discuss here. I object, on principle, to the granting of a concession by Government to any company in the aforesaid circumstances without *previously consulting* the people concerned. The 9,000 Mavlas are human beings and no Government in the world, indigenous or foreign, has any moral right to move them out of their home-lands without their consent secured, in *honourable* ways. Whatever *the law* may be, 9,000 human beings who are being *forcibly* moved out, have a *moral* right to *fight* the encroachers, and all those who are *human* beings have a moral right to help them against the encroachers. Struggle is the eternal rule of existence and in human society, struggle is ever going on between individuals and between groups. Man is bound to take sides in such struggles. And he takes them according to his light. The Government and the Company, to all appearance, are yet unconvinced that their side is morally weak. Let them stick to it, therefore. The Mavlas and their helpers *are* on the right side. They, therefore, cannot yield until they are *physically* overwhelmed. Fill the prisons with Satyagrahis and spill their blood until it becomes physically impossible for them to carry on the fight—and then you will be free to submerge the Mulshi lands. Even when one is fighting on the side of Right, one has to give up the fight and surrender from motives of long-sighted prudence. This has often happened in this world and will happen in the Mulshi struggle for aught one knows. But the time is not yet. The real fight is just begun, and we hope to carry it on for 5 years. But let that pass.

2. Mr. B. and Mr. D., you talk of the scheme being 'a public purpose.' Any discussion on this point is futile. Your 'public' and our 'public' connote different interests. The poor of Bombay and elsewhere which form by far the major portion of our 'public' have identical interests with the poor Mavlas and they cannot be convinc that the scheme is a public purpose. The rich of Bombay and elsewhere are, some of them, on our side, and this strengthens our moral resolve.

3. Who shall be considered competent to decide whether a scheme is a public or non-public purpose? We do not agree on this point. The 'Government of Bombay' are not by themselves competent to act as judges of the public utility of any scheme. They must consult the peoples' representatives in the Council and out-side the Council, especially the representatives of the people to be evicted before they take any decision in such a matter. That is the stand-point of a moderate Satyagrahi. In the Mulshi business the stamp of public utility was put upon the scheme and the concession granted to the Tata Power Company without satisfying the conditions even of a moderate Satyagrahi. It was done entirely behind the curtain. Wonderfully immoral law operated still more immorally!

4. I am glad to notice, Mr. B., that your Company admits the mistakes of inadequate compensation and belated compensation in the Andhra Scheme. In the Mulshi Scheme there are the mistakes of force and fraud in the matter of compensation whoih mistakes, I trust, will be duly acknowledged later on, when another scheme is launched. The Acquisition Officers know that very few of those who have taken compensation have taken it willingly. The large majority have been led into accepting it, by force or fraud. These are facts, and they will remain facts whether or not the Company's and Government's officers admit them as such before the public tribunal. Force is being used now on a vast scale. The continued use of legalised force may succeed in demoralising the Mavlas. But if such demoralisation sets in can we, say that the Mavlas accepted compensation voluntarily? Of course, the law allows the use of force and connives at the use of fraud, where a 'public utility' scheme requires the eviction of peasantry. But why not be bold and admit that force and fraud have been used and will be used? Why say that half the land has been 'voluntarily' handed over?

5. Mr. D. I., you say that it was the non-co-operation leaders who urged the cultivators not to give up their land at any price whatsoever. Who gave you this information? The fact is quite the contrary. The culivtators, ever since they came to know of the scheme in the early days of 1919, began to speak of not giving up their *Kali Mata* (*Motherland*). They applied to the Collector and the Commissioner for help against the intentions of the Company. They did not know of the unholy alliance between the Company and the Government signed on the 24th of March 1919. And, know, Sir, that the officials applied to, disclaimed any knowledge of the scheme. The story of how the Mavlas put faith in the high officials and slept soundly for some days, how they were roused by the sudden application of the 4th Section of the Land Acquisition Act to their area in June 1919, how they approached the Collector again and how they were promised support by that official, how this promise came to nothing and the Mavlas made up their mind to organise themselves, how mass meetings were held at Avlas and Mulshi in December 1919 and the Executive Committee with Messrs. Gupta (now M.L.C.) Nadre—no non-co-operators—as Secretaries was appointed to thrash the question from all sides, how these secretaries were made to go from pillar to post, and how all their thrashing came to nothing, how the people got absolutely sick of the old ways of moving the authorities and waited upon Mahatma Gandhi in the month of November 1920, how the Mahatma urged them to stand on their own legs and to die in the flam for their mother-land—all this story all this information must be in your records, if they are records of true information.

6 The Gupte-Gadre Committee will also be able to give you an account of the unlawful and frightful things which Mr. Cameron and his band did in the valley from the very commencement of the Company's operations.

7. As to events of 'the past few weeks' I say most solemnly that 'Government by its officials has aided and abetted assault and out-rage upon inoffensive villagers'. 'Responsible officers of Government have been on the spot during the whole course of the trouble': this is absolutely true. But, Mr. D. I., when you go on to say that 'any serious assaults or out-rages would have been immediately taken notice of' you are conveniently forgetting that they (these responsible officers) are not angels.

8. But excuse me, Sir, I forget that you are the Director of Information. It is your duty, I must understand, to *direct information*; it is your duty to *manipulate* information 'the stories of insult and out-rage to women are absolutely untrue.' God bless you! You have done your *duty* most admirably! 'No one was hurt except one of the Company's coolies who received a cut over the eye from a stone This is the only casualty that has been sustained by either party for the past fortnight'. There is no God—no Allseeing Allmighty Being: that is your obvious convict'on.

9. I leave you to your lies. You know who is primarily responsible for them, your own good self or some other good soul. Your letter lies abominably, and you must needs—accept some responsibility for it. Christ lives and His Father is not dead in Heaven. He will divide the responsibility fairly between you and your lying informants.

10. Mr. B., a word to you and I will close. 'Hindu Scriptures' are not your province, surely. So you will please let them alone.

11. Messrs. B. & D., I must thank you for your letters published in the "Chronicle" for they have helped to throw a flood of light on the ways of the Company and the Government whom you respectively represent. I am, Your most humble servent,

P. M. BAPAT.
President,
M. S. Mandal,
M. S. S. Mandal,
S. M. S. Mandal,

RIOTING NEAR MOGAL SARAI.

SOME SENTENCES REDUCED IN APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

An appeal disposed of at the Allahabad High Court showed the police had a regular battle with some Ahirs, suspected of stealing property from a goods train near Mogal Sarai. The Sub-Inspector, Suraj Singh, with an armed party, set out to make a search of the stolen property in two neighbouring villagers. They were resisted by the Ahirs. The police arrested one of the Ahirs. They were eventually overpowered by the Ahirs who forcibly rescued the prisoner. This was followed by a violent attack on the police force and in course of the fight one constable was killed and the rest of the party sustained injuries. Realising the seriousness of the situation, the Sub-Inspector, Suraj Singh, gave orders to fire. Two of the villages were killed and the rest fled. A number of men were arrested and tried and sentenced to transportation for life on charge of rioting and murder.

Justices Piggot and Walsh reduced the sentences of four men to seven years rigorous imprisonment and dismissed the appeals of others.

Anent sensational deports which appeared in mofussil Press touching the serious accident to Mr. Austin, I.C.S., Cantonment District Magistrate, Bangalore, who was thrown from his horse while riding yesterday, Mr. Austin is now well in his Bungalow. Interviewed by a Press representative he says that he received a slight external bruise. Any report of serious internal complications is absolutely baseless. (A. P.)

NEGLIGENCE IN TREATING A POLITICAL PRISONER.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The Publicity Commissioner of the United Provinces relates the story, of negligence in treating a political prisoner, Mr. Avadh Heharilal, who died in the Lucknow Jail on the 7th May, and publishes the report from the Superintendent of Jail in support.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

ANOTHER REFUSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

A Salem message says that V. S. Subramania Iyer, B.A., B.L., Secretary Salem District Congress Committee and Municipal Councillor, has declined to take oath of allegiance which is required of every Municipal Councillor.

A correspondent from Paunpur wires under date May 27:—

As a consequence of District Khalifat Committee's egective appeal to use *Khaddar* on I'd day the city seems lively for the cause. The movement now permeated those who never before believed its utility. A manifste has also been issued by the leading citizens of the place asking everybody to were *Khaddar*. It has more than thirty signatures including practising lawyers, mukhtars, raises, zimindars, both Hindu and Muslim.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT RIO DE JNEIRO.

OPPORTUNITY TO INDIAN EXHIBITORS TO BE IN EVIDENCE.

Senhor A. R. Braga, Consul for Brazil in Bombay, writes to us as follows:—

I have recently observed several articles in the local and foreign papers relating to the international exposition to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and I shall therefore feel much obliged if you would publish the following details for the information of Indian Manufacturers and Merchants who may be desirous of participating in this exposition.

The inauguration ceremoney takes place on the 7th September this year and the exhibition closes on the 31st March 1923 This period, I trust, affords ample time and opportunity to Indian exhibitors to be in evidence amongst the many foreign exibitors who have already decided to participate. The Exhibition is to be on a considerable scale.

The management have reserved for the exhibition the "Avenue of Nations" bordering the beautiful bay of Rio with entrance from the "Avenue Rio Bronco" the main business thoroughfare and West End of the Capital City-with a view to localizing all foreign exibits: The minimum space allotted, gratuitously, so far has been 20m by 10m equal 200m 2 approximately 50' by 32' equal 2,000 sq: feet. Further space in what is termed the Non-official part is available to both local and foreign exibitors at a fixed premium of 100/000 (cennil reis) equivalent to about Rs. 37/- and the rent of suace acquired is on the following scale.

Space for construction of separate pavillions.

3m by 4m equal to 12m 2 equal to 500,130000 about to sq, ft. equal to Rs. 185/- 3m by 5m equal 15m2 equal 600/000 about 160 Sq: ft equal Rs. 222/- or otherwise for space not less than 6m2 a 45/000 per square meter equal to about 64 Sq: ft a Rs. 17/- per Sqr: meter or 11 Sqr: ft; and space outside the buildings measuring not less than 5m2 by equal 55 Sq:. ft at 30/000/ (about Rs. 11/-) per Sqr: meter equal to about Rs 1/- per Sqr: foot.

Exhibitors are reyuired to bear all expenses relative to building of palaces and pavillions and their furnishing fitting lighting & c.

The management decline all responsibilities relative to exhibits, their consignment, transport, packing, storing, the opening and removal of packing cases etc., but with a view to protecting the interests of Exhibitors all exhibits will be transported from the steame to the exhibition ground at a fixed scale of charges.

All exhibits and materials for pavillions will be admitted free of all duties into the Exhibits areas.

Here exhibits will be unpacked in the presence of a Customs Officer and their values, and duties to be levied, will be determined and registered.

Customs duty will be levied according to this registration, only on exhibits that have been sold; and not on exhibits contributed to local Museums, or for the benefit of charities, or reexported, except in cases where re-exporation has been delayed beyond a period to be fixed by the management.

The rules of the exposition require that Exhibitors should apply through their respective Governments and Official representatives in Brazil for permission to exhibit, matriculation numbers, and Customs declaration; but in consideration of the time it would take to observe all Bardoli resolutions a feeler telegram was arrangements could be made for a general permission for Indian Exhibitors, provided applications are not delayed much longer. All documents to be prepared and posted previous to shipment of exhibits I would suggest a combined application, by an appointed Committee, be made through the prescribed channel.

I shall indeed be very pleased to learn that Indian Manufacturers and Merchants would participate in this exposition and I shall be only too happy to afford them all the information, advice, and help, I may have in my power.

CAPITAL VS. LABOUR.

MR. GARUDACHAR ON CAUSES OF INDIAN DISCONTENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE City, May 27.

At the annual general meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon Mr. B. K. Garudachar, during the course of his lengthy Presidential address, traced the prevailing growth of discontent and differences between Capital and Labour. The British Indian political agitation, he said, adversely affected trade and industry. Here it had become a fashion in these days to praise everything loyal or national, but the President remarked that trade and industry being hard realities, there was no room for dreamers, as neither sentimentalism nor false sense of patriotism would solve the present economic problems satisfactorily. Before concluding his speech, the President laid special emphasis on legitimate claims of the Indian States to participate in the Imperial Customs Revenue.

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

FACILITIES FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The General Secretary, Congress, notifies that members of the All-India Congress Committee requiring arrangements for board and lodging during the meeting of All-India Congress Committee at Lucknow, 7th June should communicate with the Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Lucknow.

"FRANCE UNDERSTANDS US."

AN INTERVIEW WITH H. H. DAMAD RASHID BEY.

(BY K. K. ATHAVALE.)

His Highness Damad Rashid Bey was recently nominated an Honorary Member of the *Societe Academique d'Histoire Internationale* of Paris. His Highness is the husband of Her Imperial Highness Princess Kadrie, and therefore the son-in-law of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the Khalif of Islam. His Highness is at present living in one of the most smiling cantons of Switzerland, where he was interviewed by Mons. H. Lammonnerie, a regular member of the *Societe Academique d'Histoire Internationale*, on behalf of the *Revue Internationale* M. Laumonneria prefaces the interview, which is published in a recent number of the *Revue*, with the following observation: "our distinguished colleague is a passionate friend of France, and a fervent supporter of this publication. It is not, therefore, necessary to speak of the warmth of his welcome.

"You come to speak to me," said he to me, "of the events in the East. You have done well. We must speak to France, and we must speak to the *Elite* who read your periodical all over the world, about this essential truth that it is Turkey alone which could reestablish peace in the Orient. She could be, if they would only leave her free, an element of peace and prosperity in the near East, and at the same time serve as an insurmountable barrier against Bolshevism.

"One of your best publicists recently wrote that a Turk would never become Bolshevist. His religion, his traditions to which he is passionately attached, and his history, would all hold him back from taking the step.

"Neither would he ever forget that Russia was the irreconcilable enemy of his fatherland, the enemy of yesterday as well as the enemy of to-morrow.

"The will of Peter the Great, proclaiming that the Tsars of Russia ought to be crowned at Constantinople, has entered like burning iron into the hearts of the Turks.

"There is a well-known proverb amongst us which says that when one falls in the sea, he would grasp even a serpent. The Turkish people seeing that their very existence was menaced, would seek support from any quarter, and no body could reproach them for it.

"That is the truth regarding our attitude towards the Bolshevists; and you yourself could see that it was not at all a union of love. This attitude will never change, be assured of that? As to myself, it is in, that spirit that I talk to the executive at Angora, that is, with the fervour of a patriot, who is anxious about the future of his country.

"Turkey desires to live. She wishes to live free. She could never tolerate that a people who were her subjects for a long time, should now occupy the land of her children's births, and lay down the land to them.

SMYRNA AND THRACE.

"To give Smyrna and Thrace—both, ethnographically of an overwhelming Turkish majority—to the Greeks would simply mean the creation of an Alsace-Lorraine in the East.

"France which has so much suffered from the rape of her provinces, should comprehend the anguish of my countrymen.

"Our people have, and you know it, a great affection for France, a friendship which dates back to centuries.

"She entered the war against you, in spite of herself, by the error of her Executives of those days, and permit me to add, a little by the falt of your Executive also.

"During the course of the war, your soldiers taken prisoners by us had been treated by our men, not as enemies, but as friends; for our soldiers knew very well that their fathers had fought under the same command as the fathers of your men in the Crimea, side by side, and shed their blood on the same battlefields, and for the same ideal. Each one guards, and I am sure of it, in his family archives, the narratives of events of by-gone days. Letters to this effect sent by your soldiers and officers to your celebrated writer, our dear friend, M. Pierre Loti, and published by him recently in the form of a brochure contain irrefutable testimony about it.

"There is not in our country, even in the most remote places, a single Turkish family, who does not mention the name of France with real affection.

"The position of your country among us as simply unique. That position was a bit shaken by the fault of the executives, but is now being gradually re-established. All my countrymen rejoiced to see France at last returning to the traditions of her Oriental policy.

"For the rest, a verity, an eternal verity brought out by past events, is that a country gains nothing by wishing to annex a foreign people against their will. Austria had already got this experience in the case of Venice, and Germany in that of Alsace, which was to her a source of difficulties and expense for nearly fifty years.

"If England thinks that she would serve civilization better by replacing the Ottoman administration by a Greek one, she would ere long find that she had made a grievous error.

"Let them go and ask the Greeks of Macedonia and Salonica, who were all before 1912, Ottoman subjects, what they think of the present Greek administration, and they will be surprised to see the response they get from them.

"A loyal plebiscite applied to these regions to-day, will wonderfully open the eyes of Europe. The return of the Ottoman administration would be asked, implored for, even by the Greeks. Though, as you know, our administration is far from being irreproachable.

MINORITIES.

"The Great Powers, when they refer to the protection of the minorities in the near East, bear in mind only the Greek and Armenian minorities in Turkey. Nevertheless, humanity, justice, and truth itself are crying aloud to remember that there is also a Turkish Moslem minority which is oppressed and enslaved in Greece. This minority is composed of large and small landed proprietors, who are found scattered in Macedonia, and even in Thessaley. For them there is no security of life or property. They are persecuted in a thousand different ways, and particularly by a resort to a lord of arbitrary expropriation (this is the land acquisition act of India masquarding in another name). This law is made for exclusive application to the Turks and Musalmans. And lastly, the estates sequestrated, by an act of war, from the Turkish Musalman subjects are administered by Hallenia officers. No echo of the complaints of the Moslem Turkish minorities is ever heard in the world, and no voice is raised to plead their cause. In the Supereme Councils they speak above all of Greek and Armenian minorities, and end by fulminating against the Turks. If they really wish to speak in the name of humanity and impartial justice, they should throw their mantle of protection over all minorities imploring aid, succour, and protection.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

"At last, the misunderstanding which for an instant had embroiled France and Turkey, has been dissipated. The recent accord of Angora with France has produced the best of impressions in the Turkish and Moslem world.

"France knows that she has our hearts. And she knows our loyalty.

"Her voice should be heard, high and clear, in our Orient. She should make the [illegible] Powers understand, that whatever the issue of actual fighting, they must assure to Turkey a viable and independent position. Civilization, humanity, and their own interest make it an imperative duty for them to arrest the useless hecatombs which are drenching in blood the unhappy provinces.

"Turkey must have her independence and the Khilafat its glorious prestige, if they wish to instal a real peace in the Orient. A peace which would lesson the rights and honour of Islam would be no better than a truce.

"The intention of England to transfer the spiritual power from the Sultan to a King of Mecca is only a chimera born of profound ignorance of the Musalman world, and to which the future will certainly render justice.

"France understands us, Her interests are our interests, Her laws are our laws. Her valiant arm which never flinched at Verdun, should be able to fashion the future status of Oriental Europe.

"You had recently predicted that her standard of three glorious colours would one day adorn our golden crescent as friend and faithful Ally.

"Say it aloud that is our vow, the vow of all the Turks. Say it aloud, for that is our Hope."

The Prince, who appeared to be held in the grip of his emotion, spoke while walking rapidly up and down the salon. He stopped suddenly before the window.

The squall which was raging, all the morning, was now subsiding and, suddenly, the sun appeared, invading like a conqueror, the villas, the gardens, and our salon, which he decorated with a thousand diamonds. I rose up to take my leave.

Afar off, on the eternal mountains, a still more magnificient miracle, was unfolding to accomplish itself. The clouds which had enveloped them since the morning, now shivered over their fronts in sprays of sparkling glory.

My princely host looked at me. "My fatherland," said he, is like this splendid sun; she might have her eclipses, but she would never perish."

He held out his hand to me, and I felt at his firm grasp, that the faith, the unshakable faith in the glorious future of his country, was in him.

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE.

CONGRESS WORKERS CONVICTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, May, 27.

The Hartal case against Sreejut A. K. Pillay, Travancore District Congress Secretary, and six others came up for hearing before the District Magistrate of Trivandrum. It would be remembered that Sreejut pillay and others were arrested for carrying on a peaceful propaganda to observe a *hartal* at Quilon on the date of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in India. After several adjournements the case was finally disposed of by the District Magistrate demanding security from all the accused. The accused one and all of them, of course, refused to furnish any security. Accordingly they were convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment each. Sreejut Pillay was a student at Oxford when the Non-Co-operation movement began in India. In response to the call of the country he gave up his studies at Oxford and returned to India and took up the work of the district Congress Secretary of Travancore. For over a year Sreejut Pillay has been travelling from place to place, addressing meetings and organising committees. It may also be mentioned that he started and edited the first Malayalam paper entirely devoted to the Congress cause. Seejut Pillay was recently married to the only daughter of the late Sreemen Pillay, the great patriot of Travancore, who was deported from the State. Pareeth Saheb Padmanabha Pillay and others among the accused are well known Congress workers in Travancore.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Rain has fallen nearly generally in lower Burma and locally in Upper South Bengal and at a few stations of Behar and Central Provinces. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three quarters of an inch, Margui one, Rangoon and Diamond Island a half, Bassein (Kyaukpya) three quarters, Akyab one and a half, Myitkyina a half, Maymyo one, Cox's Bazaar one and a half, Chittagong two, and Naya Dumka and Jagdalpur a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

NAVSARI NEWS.

PRESENCE OF NATIONAL LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, May 18.

On the 14th of this month Navsari was bestirred with enthusiasm on account of the expected arrival of some of the national leaders, viz. Shriyut Vithalbhai Patel, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and Anusya Ben, Messrs. Devalji and Kalyanji, Doctors Ghiya and Dixit, and Mrs. Ghiya and Kumari Sumitra Devi on the occasion of the "Janoi" (sacred thread) ceremony at Mr. Gulabbhai Zaveri's—a staunch Non-Cooperator of this place.

The leading Non-Cooperators here had arranged for the "Darshane" of these workers of India on the next day at the Lunsieur Maidan. But to the disappointment of the people Shriyut Vithalbhai, Kasturbai and Anusya Ben were prevented owing to unavoidable circumstances from attending the place. However, the organisers commenced the programme late in the evening before an audience of about two thousand persons, dressed in Khaddar, including about sixty women and also about a hundred Parsees. The Parsees, though they have not taken to Khaddar, show keen interest in attending such lectures.

In the beginning Mr. Dayalji said that the seeming disappointment among the people in the cause of Non-Cooperation especially after the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhiji was due to the slackened progress in the constitutional programme of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation; for the country was not yet ready, as evidenced by the instances at Malegam, Malabar, Bombay, Madras and Chauri Chaura. He dwelt on the necessity of putting on khaddar by which the starving millions would also get the family income or their own fortune, and the difference in caste creed would disappear—all being then termed of one nation.

He was followed by Kumari Sumitra Devi who drew attention to the humiliated condition and slave existence of the people. She urged all of the hearers to introduce a "Charkha" in every house.

After Mrs. Ghiya's short speech Dr. Ghiya also spoke at some length on the need for widespread use of Khaddar for clothing, which alone would restore to them their beloved Mahatmaji.

Mr. Kalyanji said that the spirit of Non-Cooperation was ever alive, and that there was divine favour on the National workers. Speaking about Khaddar, he exhorted the audience to use Khaddar made in their own home, so as not to be cheated by the so-called Bezwada Khadi, which was in fact the Japanese Khadi fraudulently sold by a greedy merchant at Bezwada. It was all the more shameful that the merchant was a Gujerati fellow.

The President, in his concluding speech, narrated an incident that happened in South Africa where in an interview with an American customer at his shop he was bestirred into consciousness of the slave condition of Indians both at home and abroad.

After the national anthem was sung on the harmonium the crowd dispersed amid the deafening shouts of "Bande-Matram" and "Mahatma-Gandhi-ki-je."

G. B. HIGH SCHOOL.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Gulabdas Vakil, the proprietor of the G. B. High School, has ordered his school not to be continued till further orders from him. Indeed this High School was a boon to the students here as it created competition. Some Non-Coopesators here are of opinion that it would be better if the Congress leaders succeed in winning over Mr. Gulabdas Vakil to convert his High School into a National School so as to supply the real needs.

HIS HIGHNESS & UNTOUCHABILITY.

His Highness the Maharaja is very much interested in the 'Untouchables' problem and is taking all practical measures for solving it. His Highness has appointed one Mr. Govindbhai of this class in the State Legislative Council while schools have been opened to spread education in this community. And now the Baroda State Government has issued an order compelling all schools aided by State grants to admit students from these depressed classes as well, without any restriction at all. This order has upset some Hindoos here but these malcontents are a mere insignificant minority. A petition has been drawn up for sending it to His Excellency the Dewan asking him to withdraw the order, and signatures are being canvassed for the purpose. It is regrettable that the initiative in the protest petition has been taken by a few of our Navsari lawyers! The various schools have sent in their reports on the matter to their Committees which will shortly submit their opinion to the Government.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

COOLIE SENTENCED TO 1 MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

Mr. J. Narayana Reddy, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Siddani Sivaramiah was charged with illicit possession and transport of opium on the 14th instant, the accused travelling in a train with a gunny bag containing opium and alighted at Bassin Bridge Railway Station. One officer of the Excise Department travelled in the same train, and also alighted at the same station. The petty officer suspected the man and asked him what the bag contained.

Two accused said that it contained opium and it was given to him by one Venketaswami who was in the same train. A search was made for Venketaswami, but he could not be found. The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship being convinced that the accused was a coolie and the real culprit had escaped, sentenced him to one months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

News of the death in London has been received in Allahabad, of Mr. M. W. M. Rudge, London partner of A. H. Wheeler and Co—A.P.)

ANAND CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, May 26.

When the Conference met again to-day in the afternoon Mr. A. U. Phakkar moved the sixth resolution about the abolition of untouchability for winning *Swaraj*. He said from every point of view National or religious, it was necessary for them to reclaim their fallen brethren. He had seen that most of the untouchables in Anand had become converts into Christianity and he did not know whether they should hang down their heads in shame or congratulate themselves. Along with Christian missionaries there was also a Moslem Mission for converting these people into Muslims. Only the Hindus had neglected their untouchable brethren. Some of them had told him that they were unwilling to take part in the *Swaraj* movement because of the apology with which they were treated by their Hindu brethren. The sooner they gathered these unfortunate people to their hearts the sooner they would get *Swaraj*, he concluded.

Miss Sumitra Dayalji Mehta seconding said the untouchables were human beings just like them and God created them both and for *Swaraj* they were all essential. Was it just to keep them aloof from themselves; was it just to treat them as less than human beings? It was their duty to left them up, to educate them, to raise them in the social scale and to gather them into their fold. They would have to answer to their Maker for their sin in putting down their own brothers.

Mrs. Gangaben Majumdar supported. She said abolition of untouchability was as essential as *Khaddar* for winning *Swaraj*. Hindu society could not be called complete without these untouchables being reclaimed by them. They had neglected this question for a long time, but they could not continue their apathy any longer. Were they to be neglected because their habits were filthy? In that case how many of their people could not be called clear? On account of their treatment of the Depressed Classes Indians were treated as coolies in all parts of the world. It was one tothem to lift up their world. It was one to them to lift up their countrymen. Mahatmaji had said that if he could not raise these untouchables he would prey God that he be born an untouchable in his next life.

Mr. Shivjibhai said they should not try to raise their untouchable brethren simply because they were being converted into other religions; They were members of the Hindu community and as Indians it was their duty to raise them in the scale of humanity.

The resolution was adopted.

MUNICIPALITIES AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The seventh resolution about Municipalities and National Education was moved by Mr. Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta. The example of these three Municipalities, he said, had proved to the hilt the sham of local self-Government. These Municipalities were allowed to have their own way as long as they did nothing but when they took up real constructive work of giving National Education to the Young they were suppressed. That the reforms were *Maya* (illusion) could easily be seen from the example of these Municipalities. The schools were being conducted by the three cities without any help from other parts of the country, but it was a National work and it was the duty of their countrymen to help their Nationalist brethren. While the Municipality was spending Rs. 12 per every boy educated, the Nationalists were spending one rupee after each boy per month. In some of the schools in Surat there were five children and a dozen teachers and yet the Minister of Education said not a word about the misuse of public funds. The citizens of Surat in a meeting of ten thousand citizens had resolved not to pay their taxes to the Committee of Management, and he might inform them that there were sixty thousand in arrears even now from last years dues to the Municipality.

Mr. Vaman Sitaram Mukadam seconding said Government had indirectly helped the people of Gujerath in knitting them together by their repression. Government had done their best to exclude the N.-C.-O's from the Municipalities, but they had failed all along the line, and Government had to suppress the Municipalities. No quarter has given to the Non-Cooperators; there was no justice for them and they were treated as outlaws. The laws were prostituted for the benefit of Cooperators and they were being openly flouted by Government minions. Police had forcibly prevented votes being given to Non-Cooperators in Godhra and that has the good they had received out of the reforms.

The resolution was passed.

PICKETING GOVT. SCHOOLS.

Mr. Narhari D. Parikh moved the last resolution confirming the Bardoli resolution against picketing Government schools, and affirming the determination of the Conference to boycott Government institutions and asking the various Congress Committees to open up new schools and to teach spinning and weaving in same to the children. Mr. Parikh said as long as they did not destroy these Government institutions they could never be able to get rid of their bonds. These schools were binding them fast hand and foot and it was for them to break their shackles.

Mr. Ishvardas Kalidas Vyas seconding the resolution said if there were potent reasons for boycotting Councils, there were still more potent reasons for boycotting government schools. They could never accept government institutions and they would always boycott them. They did not want their children to be brought up as slaves, but as freemen and to that end they would exert their utmost.

The resolution was there passed unanimously.

PRESIDENTS CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi said they must have heard enough owing the last few hours about *Khaddar* and about their untouchable brothers and she hoped they would not forget what had been told them. But what more new things could they be told than they had been already told during the last 18 months. Enough had been said about these things and it only remained for them to do their duty to their country. What was their duty to their country? They must lift up their countrymen who had fallen so low. They must also set at liberty the twenty thousand of their brothers who had been imprisoned. How could they have any heart for enjoyment when so many thousands of their countrymen were rotting in the jails! She had seen her sisters and brothers using foreign clothes in Ahmedabad during their marriages. How could they have the heart to use foreign cloth when their countrymen were suffering? How could the shopkeepers deal in foreign cloth when their countrymen were in jail? She was amazed at the apathy of her countrymen. If they had any feelings for their countrymen then let them give up their foreign clothes even now! If they had any love for their country let them show in some concrete ferm. Their love and reverence for Gandhiji must be mere outward love and not coming from the innermost depths of their hearts. If they had any real love for him then let them prove it by filling the country with *Khaddar*. Let them that lift up their brothers and let them give up their foreign cloths! Let them look at Jawharlal Nerhu who had been sent to jail again. His mother had asked him to take some rest but he would not have it and picket, he would. Let them think of these countrymen of theirs who were rottering in prisons and do their duty to the country. Let them liberate their countrymen by doing their duty to their country." *Swaraj* was only possible by doing their duty to their country.

Speaking about Councils, she asked whether they thought of winning *Swaraj* by capturing the Councils. But what had they done so far by going into the Councils? Did they think they would get *Swaraj* by getting into the Councils? Did they think they would be able to alter the laws for the convenience of their countrymen who were in jail? Did they thing they would ameliorate their condition? They were only living under an Mission and the sooner they gave it up the better it would be for them.

She again appealed to her countrymen and countrywomen once for all to give up all foreign clothes, as it was time for them to do so. They could never be ready for Civil Disobedience unless the preliminary constructive work was carried to a finish. She fervently hoped that her countryman who were in jail would come out of it safely. If they had any love for their country let them give up all their foreign clothes. For *Swaraj* it was necessary, absolutely necessary that they should do their duty to their country! She thanked the volunteers.

After the President was thanked and also the Reception Committee and the volunteers, the Conference dissolved.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, May 27.

The Railway Passengers' Conference under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held at Anand, Mr. Mansukhlal E. Mehta presiding. There was a large audience including Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and most of the leaders of the Gujerath Political Conference. After the Presidential speech had been delivered six resolutions were passed.

The speakers in support of the resolutions included Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Professor Ramamurti (and many) others. Mrs. Gandhi in the course of her speech her experience as a third class traveller. She said those who wanted to have experience of the sufferings of third class passengers could not do better than travel in third class as she had done in the company of her husband. Mr. Naidu gave her experiences as a railway traveller emphasising the distinctions made by the Railway Companies between the Indian and the European travellers.

AGAINST ENTERING COUNCILS.

MR. IYENGAR ON FUTILITY OF OBSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 26.

Mr. S. Srinivas Ayengur, ex-Advocate General of Madras, addressing a public meeting at Tanjore on "Our Immediate Duty" refering to the national parties entering the Councils said if they wanted to enter the Councils they must form a national party outside and then attempt to enter and work within the Councils which he believed was not possible without discipline and the men who wanted to enter would not submit to national discipline. He, therefore, appealed to his countrymen not to think of joining the Councils Perhaps he said some might think that they would first enter the Councils and then try to nationalise the members in it, but he asserted this was impossible as the Councils were not fit fields for this kind of work. Unless the President of the Council was a non-cooperator and the rules of the Council permitted obstruction there could be no obstruction except in one's imagination.

BAN AGAINST PROCESSIONS IN HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 26.

The District Magistrate has prohibited under Police Act, processions, singing and lecturing which were being carried on by the non-cooperators in the street.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

ON HER ELOPEMENT

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Autobiography, "My Life and Some Letters," is being published serially in England by the "Queen."

Of her childhood in Tulse Hill, Mrs. Campbell writes:—

I think I was neither a sweet, amiable, nor amenable child. I was physically strong, very affectionate, imaginative, but temperamentally alien to those around me.

I believe I was impatient with unintelligent people from the moment I was born: a tragedy—for I am myself three-parts of a fool....."

Someone called me the "Ugly Duckling," and ugly I believed I was.

An especially naughty game of mine was to dig a hole, fill it with water, unplait my long black hair and sit in the mud bath. I called it a "Roman Bath," inspired, I feel sure, by my mother telling me the Ancient Romans taught the Ancient Britons to bathe. One day when an admirer of my elder sister called, he met a wild dishevelled child covered thick with mud, and he told my sister of the extraordinary little girl he had seen in the garden; and my sister made me feel very ashamed when she told me how I had disgraced myself.

The story of her meeting with Patrick Campbell is romantic:—

"I was seventeen when I first met Pat; he was twenty, and had just left Wellington.

We eloped within four months of our first meeting, and were married at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate Street.

One thing I can never forget—my mother's face and her heartbroken cry when I told her.

Pat was earning less than £100 a year, and his delicate health was alarming. His mother had died of consumption three years after his birth, and I fancy this preyed on my mind."

He had to go overseas for health sake, and it was during his absence that Mrs. Campbell was induced to appear on the stage for the first time.

The world knows the rest.

G. B. S. BREAKS INTO RHYME.

The following rhymed tribute to Mrs. Campbell reveals "G.B.S." is a somewhat unexpected vein:

Who mashed Stella?
I, that rejoice
In a nice Irish voice,
I mashed Stella.
Who made her smile?
Dis very chile.
With my winks and my wife,
I made her smile.
Who'll be her man?
Why, he that can,
Apollo or Pan,
I'll be her man.
Who is a fool?
I, as a rule
(The happiest fool).
I am a fool.
Who is her friend?
Stella's true friend,
World without end,
I am her friend.

In the first instalment Mrs. Campbell tells her family history. Her father, John Tanner, an Army contractor in India, and her Italian mother fell in love.

"At their first meeting," she writes. "my mother could not speak a word of English and my father not a word of Italian. He was 21 and she was 17.

"The marriage caused great excitement in Bombay at the time, my father being the heir of one of the richest Anglo-Indians, my mother the daughter of an Italian political exile, My father, it seems, managed to get through two large fortunes.

"He was careless with money. In June 1863 he wrote:—

I can scarcely imagine how nearly half a million pounds sterling which I possessed in 1864 could have been dissipated, but the fact is that I was overtaken in my vast expectations by two severe crises in London.

To this day our Government is owing me £50,000 or more, compensation for valuable service and losses I sustained during the Indian Mutiny.

My good friend, Isaac Butt, M.P., offered to agitate the matter in Parliament, but being very rich on my return from India in 1872, I had destroyed by documents.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

In connection with the sanction granted by the Government to prosecute the Asiatic Investment Corporation for keeping a lottery office, a civil suit was instituted today at the High Court before Mr. Justice Rankin. The plaintiff in this suit is a policy holder of the Asiatic Investment Corporation and the question for decision was whether the scheme published by the company was a legal arrangement or a lottery. The complaint was admitted and the suit will be heard at an early date.

The criminal case against Messrs. Laite and F. Collins, secretary and manager respectively of Asiatic Investment Corporation was taken up to-day by Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said that the accused were charged in connection with the publication of a proposal of a lottery which appeared in the advertisements of the newspapers. As this lottery did not get the sanction of the Government, the action of the accused became amenable under Section 294. The Public Prosecutor proposed to proceed against the accused separately, and took up the case against Mr. Laite first. The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. R. L. Philpott, Manager Reuters Limited deposed that he got certain advertisement in regard to the Asiatic Investment Corporation scheme the cost of which was roughly thirty to thartyone thousand rupees. In his opinion it was no lottery. The case adjourned.

Mr. Swinhoe, Advocate, Mandalay has been appointed as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

Burma Reform Scheme papers presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the 24th instant and will be published next week.

GUJRAT VIDYAPETH CONVOCATION.

PROMINENT LEADERS TO ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, May 26.

The first convocation of Gujrat Vidypeth takes place on the 12th June. The Graduates' academic dress will consist of pure *khadi*, *kurta*, *dhotar*, a cap and a bag slung across the right shoulder with a green and red striped strap. M. Paul Richards Prof. Vaswami, Mrs. Naidu, Sriyut Shrinivas Ayengar have consented to read papers and deliver addresses during the convocation week. It is expected Hakim Ajmal Khan, Babu Bhagvandas and Swami Shradhanand will also be present on the occassion. The programme includes a review of educational activities by Acharya Gidwani, a Conference of teachers of Gujrat National schools, Mahavidyalaya students' concert, games, etc.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL STEAM NAVG. CO. LTD.

SUE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is strange, that the Official Liquidator has maintained a sphinx-like silence. What should the shareholders infer from it? Can they wait and watch indefinitely? Can they lose their money in these hard times, and allow the responsible parties to go unpunished? There have been funny transactions in this Company! Carpets and tables, cutlery and linen ordered for the office and the ships found their way to an officer's bungalow! An Officer of the Company drawing a fat salary was accepting commissions all round! For earning brokerage, he saddled the Company with worthless ships and with white elephant-like concerned. Can that Officer go scot free? What is the Liquidator doing, we wonder? If no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, the undersigned will be compelled to convene a meeting of the Shareholders to protect their interests.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CREW'S STRIKE ON "JALTARAN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 26.

The "Madras Mail's" Colombo correspondent cables under yesterday's date that the entire Asiatic crew of the steamer Jaltaran belonging to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company struck work on Sunday evening a few hours after the vessel arrived in Colombo from Barry with a consignment of Welsh coal. The crew argued that according to their contract they were entitled to be discharged at the first Indian port and refused to proceed to Burma whither the ship was due. They demanded discharge at Colombo with three months' wages and passage money. The Captain offered to make a compromise but the men stuck to their claim. The Captain accordingly produced them last evening before the Joint Police Magistrate of Colombo to answer a charge of deserting their ship. The Magistrate held that Colombo was not an Indian port and sentenced the men to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LUCKNOW PRISONRES' TRANSFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 26.

In connection with various statements that have recently appeared in Press to the effect that the hillmen who are political prisoners in Lucknow and Fyzabad Jails have been suffering from heat, a communique says that under orders of the Government they have been transferred to Dehra Dun Jail which is at an altitude between two to three thousand feet.

It is understood Mr. P. M. Kharegat I. C. S. (U. P.) Joint Magistrate Benares, has been temporarily appointed Under-Secretary, Education Department of the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Deputy Secretary.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
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I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*29th March*, 1922.

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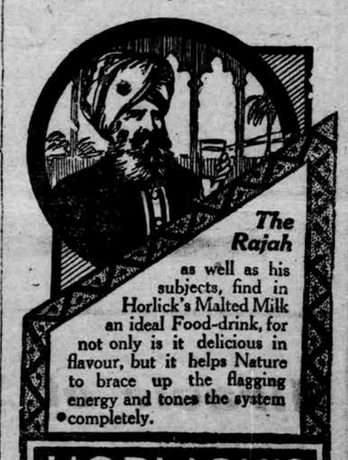

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DESHABAKTA DESHPANDE RELEASED.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal (Bombay Branch) a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to accord a hearty reception to Deshbhakta Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum who was recently released from jail, Mr. C. V. Vaidya presiding.

The chairman in opening the proceedings congratulated Deshbhakta Gangadharrao for his courage and self sacrifice in going to jail for the cause of truth and country and said it was Lokmanya Tilak who always asserted that the way to Swarajaya was from the jail and not outside the jail.

Mr. Khadilker who followed the chairman said that Deshbhakta Gangadharrao was convicted on such slender and flimsy evidence that if he had appealed to the High Court he would have been acquited, but he preferred to go to jail. When he was arrested Mahatma Gandhi wrote to him that he will go to jail to release him:—viz Mr. Gangadharrao and it was an irony of fate that when Mahatma Gandhi went to Yeravda jail, Mr. Deshpande was released from the jail. Mr. Deshpande was a right hand man of the Lokmanya Tilak from 1904. He had excellent practice as a lawyer, but he left all for the good of the country. Mr. Deshpande's father was very anxious for his son that he would go to jail some day and he earnestly pleaded with the Lokmanya to advise his son not to court jail, but Lokmanya retorted by saying that "if your son does not go to jail how will India get Swarajya"? When Mr. Deshpande was sent to jail the soul of Lokmanya must have rejoiced exceedingly.

Mr. Deshpande was then garlanded by 31 different associations including Hind Mahila Samaj. Kamgar Sangraha, National Medical College and National Union etc. The Girgaon Cloth Merchants' Association also presented him with Rs. 169 which he gave to the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha Fund.

MR. DESHPANDE'S REPLY.

Mr. Deshpande then thanked the audience and the different institutions who had garlanded him and said that six months imprisonment for the good of the country was not much in the history of a patriot. There were thousands of his countrymen now rotting in jail in different parts of India who were greater than him and who were suffering more than six months imprisonment for the good of the country and Swarajya. He therefore thought that he had not done much for the country. He felt however more lucky than the rest of his countrymen now in jail that he was incarcerated in the same jail as Mahatma Gandhi. When he saw Mahatma in the jail he forgot that he was in the jail. In fact he felt much at the time of leaving the jail at the expiry of his term because he did not like to leave the company of the Mahatma. There was a rumour abroad that Mahatma's health was failing, etc. He assured them on that point, for he had come from the same jail where the Mahatma was, that the Mahatma was in excellent health and as cheerful as ever. He thought however that the treatment accorded to political prisoners was not as good a that of ordinary criminals but was even worse. It seemed that the government was bent upon breaking the spirit of India, but he assured the government that they would not succeed in that regard and that they would suffer all hardships cheerfully. When he saw Mahatma Gandhi in jail he told him (speaker) "I plotted to release you by January but unfortunately I failed" He thought to himself then that he would not rest satisfied until he had released Mahatma from jail.

HOW TO RELEASE MAHATMA.

The question for the moment was therefore how to release Mahatma from jail? The best way to release him was to carry out the programme launched out by the Mahatma, it was their duty to carry it out with all their might. If they failed to get Swarajya in one year they had no reason to be disappointed, they had but to go on with their task with faith in God. He was sorry to see some dissensions in different provinces in regard to the Mahatma's programme. He advised them to be united and try to carry out the programme as laid out by the Mahatma and not to get disheartened. He concluded by saying that they must be all united to get Swarajya and for the good of the country and with that end they must sink all differences.

The meeting then dispersed with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai."

"STOP ALL CONTROVERSY"

MR. GANGADHAR RAO'S ADVICE TO MAHARASHTRIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 28.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande who was released on Monday last was given a warm reception at Poona by his admirers. A meeting was held in the Shivajee Mandir in his honour under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Deshapande in his speech declared that no amount of repression would frighten the people into submission. He would follow the footsteps of his Guru Lokamanya Tilak and commence work immediately.

Referring to the difference of opinion in the matter of revision of the Congress programme he felt feelings were running high and it was advisable to drop all controversey by way of speeches and writings on the subject. He would devote himself to find out a basis of compromise which would satisfy all parties. Unity and soldiarity of Maharashtra, he held, must be maintained at all costs. He fervently appealed to stop all controversies at once.

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Literature and Art.

MR. CANDLER'S IMPRESSIONS.

"ABDICATION."—By Edmund Candler. Author of Siri Ram. Constable and Co. Price 7s. 6d.

We are glad that Mr. Candler's novel has been sent us for review, because the English notices we had read of it, which seemed to welcome it as documentary evidence in justification of a policy of Repression in India, gave quite a false impression of its contents. It is not, properly speaking, a novel at all, but a volume of journalistic impressions in the form of fiction. The impressions are of the Indian National movement, and of the attitude of Anglo-Indians towards that movement, made upon the mind of an Englishman who desires to be impartial but has never been, or put himself in imagination, in the position of an Indian, and has never mixed on equal terms with Indians of the species called Extremist.' Only twice, and for a moment, does the narrative itself absorb the reader's interest, which elsewhere is retained by the views of the author, stated or implied. The whole series of impressions is threaded together loosely by the characters of Riley, an Englishman who edits for a time an Anglo-Indian newspaper, and Banarsi Das, an Indian of a singularly boneless and emasculated kind, whom we may perhaps accept as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the net results of English education on the Indian mind, thought the character is rendered needlessly ridiculous by harping on mistakes in English, which obscure the pathos of it, the essential point. By thus contrasting an Englishman of the superior an Indian of the inferior type, the author would have spoilt the balance of his picture if he had aimed at an artistic or, perhaps we should rather say, poetic presentment of the state of India at the present day. But he has not. The book is casual and slight, not without touches of wit and a flash of occasional insight, but on the plane of politics not of psychological truth. On his selected plane and from his point of view, the author is impartial. If Indians are for the most part, knaves or nincompoops or wild fanatics, most of the English are represented as intolerable prigs; and the author's verdict goes upon the whole against them, and against the Moderate.

"Moderate" exclaims Riley when an Englishman in the Thompsonpur Club suggested that the Moderate newspapers had enthusiasm. One can't get excited about being a Moderate. If you were an Indian, Bolton, would you be a Moderate?" Bolton protested that he would most certainly be a Moderate, and Riley believed him. "Shams-ud-din", he reflected, "is a poor sort of creature. You won't find a bigger reactionary than an Indian with vested interests who has burnt his boats.' "The worst of these Moderates", he said aloud, "is that whenever they come out into the open they expect a reward from Government. You can't make them understand that it is themselves they are working for, and not us. That is the slave mentality, I suppose, which Gandhi says we are responsible for. There is probably something in it." "Go to a Native State", Hill said, "if you want to study slave mentality, you will find a Maharajah's Durbar a good object lesson." For a moment Riley felt that Hill had relieved his countrymen of an unpleasant charge. Then he remembered that Gandhi, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, the most unslave-like trio, were all by birth subjects of Native States. . . ."

That is quite fair, and it is typical of Mr. Candler's method. Here and there we get a welcome breath of humour as in the description of the reception given by Amba Preshad to Sir Antony Greening, the "capitalist Labour-member." After the reception, one of the departing guests, "the Nawab's son up aloft in his camel-carriage was thinking: "What a wonderful people they must be, if even their coolies are like that."

The feelings of the best sort of Englishman are expressed in the following passage. Mr. Chatterji, the editor of the "Gopalpura Standard", complained to Riley of the manners of the English:

"Can't you understand our feelings? Wherever we go, enclosures, reserved spaces, privileges 'For Europeans Only.' You breathe our air and complain that we taint it."

Riley protested.

Chatterji described how, only a week before, he had been thrown out of a secondclass railway compartment by a British corporal. "The man had been drinking", he said, "but that did not make it any better. He wanted the whole seat to lie down on, and told me—didn't ask me—to clear off to the other side. I told him that I had as much right to the seat as he had. Then he threatened me, and pointed to his rifle, breathing in my face. 'I'll put a hole through you if you give any more trouble', he said, 'you Indians are getting a damned sight too uppish. What you want is a little more Jallianwalla Bagh.'"

Riley felt hot with rage. "What an infernal blackguard', he said. "Didn't you make a row, have the guard up, get the man's name?"

"I got into the next carriage," Chatterji said. "The man's foul breath in my face disgusted me. The smell of liquor made me feel sick."

Riley himself felt sick. "My God", he thought, "Chatterji of all people." He understood why the Bengali did not call the guard. There would be a scene. Racial subjection would be typified in his person. Every Indian would be humiliated. That was why there had been no reference to the incident in the *Standard*."

Sympathy is not lacking in these pages but it is a sympathy which is not radical, is paid to symptoms of the trouble not the root thereof. We have sought in vain throughout the book for any hint of understanding or appreciation of the miracle that has been and is being wrought in India. There is a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, but the reader is given to suppose that Mahatma Gandhi stands almost alone among Indians for truth and honesty just as Riley stood almost alone among the Englishmen of the Thompsonpur Club in tolerance for Indian aspirations. Mr. Candler evidently does not know the heart of the Non-Cooperation movement, as we know it, the sincerity, devotion, brotherly love, tolerance, and zeal for human progress which are its products. He has not seen the wonderful growth of what can only be described as downright Goodness among Indians, due to Mahatma Gandhi's teaching and example, as we see it. And that is a pity, for it makes his book, which aims at giving a correct impression of the state of Indian nationalism at the present day, imperfect. We remember having read with pleasure and reviewed for the old *Athenaeum* years ago a book of Eastern sketches by Mr. Candler called "The General Plan." From the promise of that book we had expected that Mr. Candler would develop as a writer on the high creative plane. That expectation is the reason why we feel a little disappointed at the level of his present work.

M. P.

FIFTY YEARS OF INDIAN ANTIQUARY.

The patriarchal or *ma-bap* system of governing the Indians has now frankly been abandoned by th rulers. The governance of India is now admitted to be for the mutual good of both Britain and this country. It is no longer pretended that a poter, superior in intellect and immutely higher in morals, has taken in its charge for the sole benefit of the latter, the millions of India. The administration of India is a commercial proposition. If it did not pay, the British would require no outside reminder to drop the venture like the school-boy leaving go the scalding potato.

However, there are a few obligations in the historical and antiquarian province which the foreigners have undoubtedly conferred upon this nation. Among these stands the publication of the archaeological magazine called the "Indian Antiquary." For thirty-seven years it was edited by its scholarly proprietor, Sir Richard Temple. Latterly owing to failing health, part of the editorial responsibility has been shared by an Indian. But the journal continues to hold its place among the foremost publications of its kind in the world. It was founded as a monthly in 1872 by the late Dr. James Burgess. It was intended to provide a means of communication between the East and the West on subjects connected with Indian research, and a journal to which students and scholars, Indian and non-Indian, could combine to send notes and queries of interest in connection with the ancient lore of Asia, which has never ceased to attract the Indian, educated either according to the European or the indigenous system.

The subjects dealt with in the journal comprise every department of ancient and modern knowledge which has a bearing on Oriental culture. They include History, Folk-lore, Numismatics, Philology, Philosophy, Epigraphy, Ethnology. Sir Richard has given every encouragement to aspiring young Indian contributors. The achievements of the "Indian Antiquary", with which Sir Richard has been completely identified, include the filling up with dates and facts the enormous hiatus in the history of India, which the foremost scholars, fifty years ago, considered to be hopeless as stretching between the age of Asoka and the first Moslem invasion of India. It would be hard to call back to mind a single name of eminent Indian scholar who has not contributed to its pages. The reputation of the journal, on the other hand, has attracted the foremost among the leaders of the antiquarian sciences on the Continent and America.

It is greatly to be regretted that Sir Richard Temple, who has for fifty years piloted this monument of Oriental erudition, has been prevented by indifferent health from occupying the presidental chair of the Royal Asiatic Society of England recently vacated by the death of Lord Grey. There is both poetry and pathos in the following lines composed by Sir Richard:—

"To my Comrades of the Indian Antiquary, past and present, on the completion of its fiftieth year.

"We've struggled, you and I, for fifty years
To pierce the veil of mystery that lies
On India's past so heavily, and cries
A loud for rending with the searcher's shears.
We've sought and found no guerdon, but the fears
Unflagging effort brings to him that tries
And greatly longs, or joy when he espies
A little light that, dancing, laughs at tears.
No recompense in kind for you and me
Shall issue from the light our labours find
To guide the realm's activities aright.
What of it? Is it not enough that we
Have won unswerving steadfastness of mind
To reach the day that waits upon the night?"

As a fount of purest learning which rises superior to political or credal controversies the "Indian Antiquary" has stood unsurpassed for half a century. We can only offer a tributed of verbal appreciation, but it is one in which every Indian adorer of the past will cordially and very sincerely participate

A DEMORALISED ARCHITECT.

Lutyens Houses and Gardens by Sir Lawrence Weaver: "Country Life" Office, London.

The author's view point is obvious. He states that the Cenotaph by Sir Edwin Lutyens has made "joy in fine architecture a possession of the people." Those who have seen that work dispassionately might hesitate to pronounce and, perhaps, disapprove the emphatic expression of opinion. Some would like to speak of other feelings than that of joy evoked by the work. The author's admiration for Sir Edwin may, however, be relied upon for giving us the best traits of the subject discovered by him. He has, as a matter of fact, made the attempt. He has also succeeded in it. Sir Edwin, whose most notable contribution to London architecture is, according to him, suburban rather than urban has, "recrystallized a sound tradition. "His houses and garden reveal the "marriage of fine design with a just sense of materials." Although Sir Edwin in his earlier houses sometimes sacrificed convenience of arrangement to "preconcieved ideas of exterior arrangement," his later work shows none of those "rather irresponsible tricks of planning" which are a defect of his earlier essays. Finally, Sir Edwin in his later work has been content, the author remarks, to follow "the narrow path of tradition". He regards the fact that the "clumsy forgers" who made the national monuments ugly as an error in taste. But the fact that in the process they destroyed the evidences of national art he rightly considers as a crime. Sir Edwin's record in this matter is, we are told, clean. It is not necessary for the present purpose to quarrel with the verdict of the admirer. It may be taken for granted. He describes some of the qualities in Sir Edwin's works which are essential for an architect who aspires to be an artist. It is on these qualities that his reputation in England is mainly based. We are, therefore, justified in looking for those qualities in the works at Delhi for which Sir Edwin has made himself responsible. The search would be more or less vain and nearly disappointing. It could not be otherwise, under the peculiar circumstances in this country which permit luminaries of even lesser magnitude than Sir Edwin an almost unlimited field for unrestricted and irresponsible whims and practises. The factors which in England restrained his earlier untrained exuberance and compelled him in his later attempts to respect tradition, "law and intellect" were entirely absent in this country. The temptation placed in his way was humanly, irresistible. It is not his fault that he succumbed to it. It is not his fault that he forgot the fruits of his later experience in England, and, reverted to the follies of his first experiments. It is not his fault that he should leave "the narrow path of tradition" when the tradition happens to be found in this country. It is not his fault that he should commit the crime of ignoring if not of destroying all "the evidences of national art" when the nation which pays him so extravagantly happens to be not England but India. It is the fault of those who have allowed him to commit the crime and, paid him for it. Their ignorance or, stupidity and apathy have been fully exploited. Sir Valentine Chirol bases, as a matter of fact, his defance of the extravagance and wastage at Delhi on the same virtues. He naturally forgets that if the Indian members of the Legislature are able to withhold the payment they know little and careless about their national art or architecture. Their gullibility is surely not a test of the artistic merits of the new structures now darkening the glories of the Delhi of old. No outsider is, however, fully competent to judge the merits. It is the people of this country who are entitled and really competent to estimate the work. And the people are obviously not represented by those of Sir Valentine's stamp or by those of the rank of the Indian members of the legislature. The author states that a comprehensive survey of Sir Edwin's achievement is expected. The survey which is probably already undertaken is to include his work at Delhi. One can only hope that the survey will be successful in presenting as clean a record of his achievement as that presented by this book. But is it possible? It is not necessary to wait for posterity for the answer. The answer is even now embodied in the new structures at Delhi. It shows how freedom from responsibility and total immunity from criticism, enjoyed by foreign talents in this country rapidly demoralises even some of the best architects and artists.

THE LORD'S SONG.

"KRISHNA'S FLUTE," by Prof. T. L. Vaswani, (Ganesh and Co. Madras).

Prof. Vaswani's name is quite familiar to the readers of the "Chronicle," as that of a prolibc writer of books. There is not a subject that Prof. Vaswani has not touched politics, history, education are all familiar themes with him. Yet we think he never essayed a better task than in seeking to interpret the place and meaning of the Lord's Song—or, "Krishna's Flute," as he styles it—with reference to India's reincarnation on the stage of the Modern World. The Lord's Song or the Sacred Gita is an object of devotion and reverence among the Hindus, be they of one persuasion or another. It has always been the Solace of a troubled life. But to many the spirit and the inner meaning of the Book has been lost, through ages of blind devotion. To the materialistic West, the Gita may not mean much, and our bureaucrats, if they could have had their way, might have even suppressed it, as a rankly seditious work. Such is the height of their appreciation of things eternal and imperishable. But this, we may regard as only a passing phase, the result of ignorance. The message of Love, of true humanity, which the Gita breathes will remain through ages to come as it has remained through ages past. As the author claims, "the message of the Gita is not for us alone; it is for the world."

A thousand changes have swept over India since the "Lord's Song" was sung. Dynasties have risen and fallen. One Kingdom after another has crumbled like a house of cards. New types of culture, new types of civilisation have entered the land. The Greek, the Scythian, the Pathan, the Afghan, the Moghul—each has come, drawn by India's fatal gift of beauty,—each has come, each has gone. But the song, the Ancient Song, the Song of Shri Krishna, the Bhagavad-Gita lives on. Wonderful is the vitality of its Wisdom."

At this hour when the bureaucracy has hurled against the Nation a policy of force, when some of the noblest of India's sons are in chains, when hundreds of students are pressing forward to the prison house as a place of pilgrimage—at this hour I fain would ask young men, says Prof. Vaswani, to find strength in the message of the Master's Flute. "The sword of the *Sircar* will be rust, but not the Master's Flute. The policy of the bureaucracy will fail but not the music of the Master's Flute. Confronted with mighty hosts on the battlefield, the Lord sang the Sacred Song and Arjuna accepting it, won. Confronted with the growing storm, will Young India listen to the Master's Flute and fight for India's freedom in the name of Humanity?" Prof. Vaswani's book is opportune, and its perusal ought to inspire Young India with that "boundless faith" in the greatness of their own destiny and in the world mission of India that is Free.

GUJERATI PUBLICATIONS.

WHARO JAILNO ANUBHAV: By Mahatma Gandhi, published by the Prajakiya Sahitya Mandir. Price As. 6.

SATYAGRAH: By Mahatma Gandhi. Price As. 8.

VIDYARTHI ALAMNE: By Mahatma Gandhi. Price As. 4.

These three little brochures are the publications of the Prajakiya Sahitya Mandir of Ahmedabad. No publishing society or agents can render better service to the country at the present time than by issuing cheap pamphlets reproducing the writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi. Gujerat loves Gandhiji with religious devotion. She received the highest inspiration from Gandhiji's "Navjivan" and a story is told how in every little village a crowd of 10 to 50 villagers would meet under a tree when some young man with the talent of a Sheridan would read in loud accents the latest issue of the "Navjivan," and when the reading was over the little gathering would begin its discussions on the topics of the day. Gandhiji's writings will have an inexhaustible interest for Gujerati readers; and the better for our public life if they are spread broadcast.

The booklets under review are reproductions of Mahatmajis writings and speeches and are priced low. They are well printed. We wish the Prajakiya Sahitya Mandir all success in their endeavour to supply cheap literature to Gujerat.

Samalochak: Published at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. True to its traditions the Samalochak for the month of March is a beautiful number with apt illustrations. The letters describing travels in Europe and America are of enthralling interest and great educative value

A KANARESE BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE OF DESHABAKTA GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE.—By "Parthamitra" Published by K. T. Bettigeri, Belgaum, Price Ans. 5.

Biographical literature in Kanarese, whether old or new, is extremely scarce, but the national awakening of the last two years is quickening the literary instinct of the Kannatakis in a perceptible manner, as it is having its effects in many other spheres of their activity. New journals and new books are coming into existence, which are not exclusively political in complexion. During the last few weeks it fell to our lot to notice two biographies, those of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das. The present one, that of the foremost leader of the Karnatak to-day—the father of Awakened Karnatak, in fact—will be found to be no less interesting than those of Gandhi and Das, Mr. Gangadhar Rao has just come out of prison. Though his name is a household word all through the Karnatak and Maharashtra, a considerable section of the public of even these two provinces, not to say anything of the rest of India, is ignorant of their hero's earlier career. The present biography, therefore, is very opportune and will prove very useful. Besides the biographical sketch and account of his contribution to the progress of the non-cooperation movement in the two provinces, his messages to his country men after his arrest and conviction and his mother's eloquent message to him when being removed to jail are included in the book. The author deserves to be congratulated on the lucid way in which he has brought out the salient points of Mr. Deshpande's stirring career.

GUJARATI MONTHLIES.

"Gujarat":—Chaitra—Sahitya Sansad—

There has been of late an appreciable increase in the number of periodicals published in Gujrati. The experiments, it can might so call them, attempted by the authors of these publications are interesting. Their contents appear to be elastic enough to include all kinds of "varieties" and standards. Sometimes indeed they have no pretentsions to either of the virtues. They are, as a rule, a random collection of indifferent articles. The indiscriminate collection, implying by no means an over-exercise of judgement, naturally tones down the value of even the rare articles of merit which happen to be accidentally included in it. The desire to improve the "features" is obvious. It is even keen occasionally. But its actual fulfilment is often a very disappointing and feeble copy of the superficialities, both as regards the a appearance and the contents, of Western periodicals. This is, no doubt, due chiefly to the inadequate recognition of the necessity of a definite policy and standard, of definite methods of selecting and arranging the contents. In other words, the authors have not yet been made to realise the true extent of their responsibility, their responsibility of educating as well as entertaining the general reader. If one must judge from the first number, "Gujarat" appears to be comparatively free from some of the common weaknesses of Gujarat periodicals. The "Sans ad" which controls the publication realises apparently its responsibilities. For the contents of the number are selected and arranged with more than usual care. In view of the inclinations of the general reader, however, they would be well advised if they lessened the proportion of incomplete contributions. It is no use exercising the patience of the newly formed reading public by contributions which might appear to it to be interminable. It is not necessary for the present purpose to analyse the detail of the contents. But it should be pointed out that the interpretation, that has been attempted by the writer of the editorial notes of the journal, of Mahatama Gandhi's ideals and conduct and their effect on Gujarati culture is, to say the least, by no means accurate. Illustrations are probably a necessary attraction. But they need not be a necessary evil. The naive indifference with which the majority of the journals disfigure their pages seems to imply that the latter is still the popular belief. Mahatama Gandhi's carricature, for instance borrowed from an English weekly, in which he looks more like a satyr than a saint incredible as it may appear finds a prominent place in this journal. One wonders what made those responsible for it borrow this hideous picture. They could have easily secured infinitely better pictures of the Mahatama for the asking. The malicious propoganda carried on by a section of the English journals was not at all in need of the gratuitous aid and the flattering tribute paid by the journal in this country. The propoganda has been sufficiently mischievous without them. Mr. Gorakshakar and Mr. Raval are capable artists. They have contributed largely to the first number. They display a tendency in their recent productions against which, in their own interests, they should be warned. Their desire to increase their output appears to affect adversely its quality. The tendency has been more frequent with Mr. Raval. But Mr. Gorakshakar is also gradually declining in a similar direction. If their desire has really these effects they should severely restrict their output or, they should be more careful with their productions.

"Nava Chetan,"—Calcutta.

This is also the first number of a new Gujarati monthly published in Calcutta. It contains the usual articles and the usual pictures. It seems to be less ambitious than the "Gujarat". But it appears to be more profusely illustrated. Not that it displays a higher quality or judgement in their selection. The author might, however, be congratulated on his enterprise. It is an enterprise to publish a tolerably good monthly in Gujarati. It is more than an enterprise to publish it in Calcutta.

"Bal Jivan"—Bombay.

It is perhaps too early to expect the necessary knowledge of child psychology and of its requirements on the part of those conducting the various educational experiments intended to stimulate the potentialities of the future citizen. But it is time they realised the need for concentrating their attention and energies on the essentials of the educational problem. There is nothing more harmful at this stage of our progress than the vague diffusion and overlapping of eductional activities. The authors of this publication must therefore divest from wasting their time over political satires and caricatures. Brief Biographies written in simple language of those who have played a prominent part in the history, past or present of the nation are of course in a different class altogether. They are a necessary educational equipment. If the authors are guided by more or less the same lines as those adopted by the "Bal Mitra" published by the Charottar Education Society they would no doubt add materially to the educational literature which is only just beginning to be formed.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

The place of honour in the March number of the Indian Review is given to a contribution, entitled "My Educational Policy," from the pen of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain, Minister for Education in the Punjab who outlines a scheme of educational reform. "Squeezing Indians out of East Africa" is a timely article by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh who urges that Indians should make a determined fight against the abridgment of their rights of migration and settlement. Mr. G. A. Natesan writing on "The Problem of Mr. Gandhi," points out that it is no less than the problem of Swaraj which cannot be solved by merely clapping into jail 'its best, and noblest exponent even though his methods may be novel and his activities inconvenient and sometmes dangerous."

"I. P. M".

The "I. P. M." or the "Illustrated Pioneer Mail" is a bright Weekly published by the Pioneer Press of Allahabad. Since its start in February 1921 it has been accorded a favourable reception by the reading public and the progress made by it in a year and a quarter as revealed in its issue of the 13th inst. justifies the hope of is gaining further popularity. Numerous changes and improvements are noticeable. News from the provinces, flotsam and jetsam, sports and pastimes, and the Army Letter are features which have been retained. The Fashion Article, under the title of "Frocks and Furbelows," is now written by a Parisian expert, and the special illustrations depict absolutely the *dernier cri* in the French capital. The publishers have been fortunate enough to secure, especially drawn for the weekly, an excellent example of Miss Gladys Peto's dainty artistry, which has been reproduced in two colours on the front page of the issue under notice.

Among other features of the issue are, an article on dogs, the story of a python hunt on the Nepal border, the Archaeological excavations at Taxilla—all profusely illustrated, while Elizabeth's letter makes a very homely appeal to many sojourners in India. The cartoon, "When the Cat's Away" provokes a smile. The get-up of the journal is excellent.

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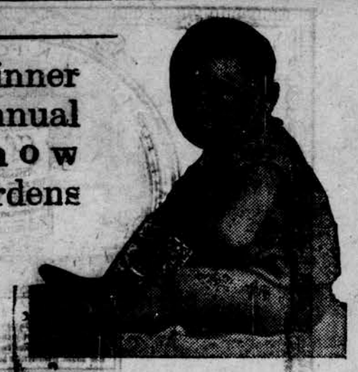

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